

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)





Mao Tse-tung

## Mao's Triumph

In 1957 Mao wrote: "The actual situation when the United States controls the majority in the UN is only provisional and eventually will change."

Mao has been right! The United States has lost the majority and its influence is decreasing. The Chinese communist party declares now that Nixon comes to Peking to present America's capitulation.

Meanwhile, horrors transpire from Chinese communist prisons. Maoists have gouged eyes with sulphuric acid and have cut tongues and hands of their helpless victims. In Tientsin, China, Catholic priests have been even buried alive. At least 100,000 Christians are imprisoned today in China.

Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, who spent himself 14 years in communist prisons, describes in his books the courageous acts of faith of our suffering, Christian brethren in communist countries.

Be interested in the plight of our persecuted brethren behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

Mail coupon for the book, "Tortured for Christ" by Rev. Richard Wurmbrand. Translated in 27 languages.

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## South Says North Yemen Took Red Sea Isle; Wants It Back

ADEN, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The South Yemeni government today accused North Yemen of seizing the island of Kamaran in the Red Sea, and said that it would use all possible peaceful means to regain the island, but that it would use force if diplomacy failed.

"We have enough force at our disposal to recover the island," Information Minister Abdullah al-Khamari declared.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Southern Yemen) charges that the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) seized Kamaran after naval and air attacks last Friday.

The Yemeni Embassy in Beirut said today that Kamaran island, which is close to the North's main port of Hodeida, is part of its territory.

It implicitly admitted taking control of the island, but denied occupying it by force.

Integral Part

"What really happened was that the people of this island arrived in Hodeida, conferred with officials there and said they considered themselves an integral part of the Yemen Arab Republic," the embassy added.

The embassy said that North Yemeni forces had not fired a single shot at the island.

It said that the representatives from Kamaran had complained that the Aden authorities had not sent the island any provisions or paid officials' salaries there for the previous three months.

## Sudan Believed to Have Only A Few Hundred Men in Egypt

CAIRO, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Egypt's call for Sudan to remove all its troops from Egyptian territory is believed to involve not more than a few hundred men, sources said today.

The token force of Sudanese, which first came to Egypt after the six-day war five years ago, never amounted to more than 2,000, the sources said.

A Sudanese Embassy spokesman here said that Sudan is complying with the Egyptian demand and that "the larger part of the troops already have departed and the remaining force will leave Egypt soon."

The Egyptian request for total withdrawal of Sudan's troops here came yesterday as the latest development in worsening relations between the two countries that began when President Gaafar Numeiri refused to join the Federation of Arab Republics, which links Egypt, Libya and Syria, and resumed diplomatic relations with the United States in July.

(The embassy added that North Yemen would welcome a visit to the island by the Arab League committee mediating the conflict between the two countries.)

Mr. Khamari said today that about 4,000 persons live on the 80-square-mile island.

Mr. Khamari said about 1,000 North Yemeni soldiers, supported by four gunboats and air force jets based in Hodeida, attacked Kamaran at noon last Friday and had taken over the island by late evening.

Delayed for Reconsideration

Earlier today, the Southern Yemeni government said in a statement that a large number of islanders were killed in the attack. It said that news of the occupation had been delayed for 48 hours so that North Yemeni authorities could reconsider their decision.

Forces of the two Yemens clashed on their common border last Sept. 26, with at least 200 persons killed and wounded on both sides. Since the beginning of this month, the frontier area has been quiet, but there are fears that the Kamaran issue might touch off new trouble, possibly after Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting which started yesterday.

(In a second statement tonight, the North Yemeni Embassy in Beirut said that the Aden authorities were still bombarding border areas, using planes, tanks and artillery.)

## Chou Talks Of Succession With Editors Collective Rule May Follow Mao

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier Alexei Kosygin in 1965: "Now that you don't want Khrushchev any more, suppose we invite him to lecture at Peking University about how he developed this creative Marxism" that Mr. Kosygin had credited him with. The Soviet premier would not agree, Mr. Chou said.

'One Name Stood Out'

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Although Mr. Phillips of the Wall Street Journal said Mr. Chou had talked only about a collective leadership in the future, editors J. Edward Murray and Don Carter of the Knight newspaper chain said in a report today that "one name stood out like a lighthouse in a fog of history and reminiscences about old comrades. Now sick or going blind or already dead."

This name, they said, was that of the Shanghai Communist party leader, Yao Wenquan, whose editorials in that city's newspapers were credited with touching off the Cultural Revolution, the purge of Chairman Mao's opponents in the middle 1960s.

Mr. Yao, described as being "over 30" by Mr. Chou, is said to be a close associate of Chairman Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, and is even rumored to be Chairman Mao's son-in-law.

According to the two Knight editors, Mr. Yao was the only member of the present hierarchy listed as being in the "desired younger age bracket." The editors described him as being a rigid party ideologist and one of two secretaries of the radical wing of the Shanghai Communist party.

## British Ministry Reports Surge in Lice Infestation

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP).—Nearly 250,000 long-haired school children, and probably thousands more, have lice, the Education Ministry disclosed today.

The "epidemic" was attributed to the flowing manes sported by teen-aged boys and girls.

The department's chief medical officer, Sir George Godber, said in his annual report that the number of children infected with lice had grown by a "disturbingly large" percentage and was likely to increase.



BLACK MARKET BOUNTY—Consumer goods, many of them diverted from American PXs, on sale in Da Nang, Vietnam's second largest city. Other items available under the counter are armored jackets, U.S. mail sacks and spare airplane parts.

## Bombing 'Critiques' Stay in Vietnam

## Pentagon Rarely Gets Civilian Toll Reports

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT).

A senior military officer has testified before a Senate panel that the Pentagon and the Nixon administration are not "necessarily" informed in specific reports of civilian damage and casualties resulting from U.S. air strikes in North Vietnam.

Mr. John W. Paul, vice-director for operations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees in private session on Sept. 28 that although U.S. air commanders in Vietnam conduct field "critiques" on the results of the raids, these studies are not sent to Washington.

The transcript of the hearings, with security deletions imposed by the Defense Department, was made available to The New York Times by the subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass.

The hearings were called in an effort to determine the extent of civilian damage in North Vietnam

stemming from U.S. raids on military targets there.

Using the Pentagon term of "collateral damage" to describe hits on civilian targets, Gen. Paul said that "our policy has been established that only military targets will be struck and that civilian casualties be minimized."

"Lacative targets are often rejected if, as a result of examination, we found that the collateral damage would be substantial," he said.

The Air Force general explained that "the results of the strike, once it takes place, are critiqued at all levels in the field. The reconnaissance is put in to identify what damage has been done to the target, and to identify, where possible, any collateral damage that has been done."

"The critiques are done by the commanders and the crews alike with the idea of refining not only our capability of taking out the targets we are after, but likewise to minimize any possible collateral damage."

But under questioning by Sen. Kennedy, the general said that "we do not get distribution on the actual critiques. They do not come to our level. It is handled out in the field and the type of reports that are kept I am not sure of at this time."

"We get regular reports in the system back here—the report of the strike and then, the day after, a résumé of the strike."

SAM Attack Blamed

"They do not necessarily in all cases contain any indication of collateral damage," Gen. Paul said. "In one case that I will point out, we did find in those reports that were identified mention of collateral damage. The crews pulled off as they released because a SAM [surface-to-air missile] had been detected. It was an incident and that was identified. But the regular critiques are done at unit level."

Asked by Sen. Kennedy whether reports on "collateral damage" were submitted to the "top level" in Washington, Gen. Paul replied: "No, sir, not as a specific report."

In a comment on the testimony, Sen. Kennedy said: "It is apparent from the record that at the highest levels of our government—where the decisions for the massive bombing and shelling of North Vietnam are made—there is no regular procedure for observing and monitoring the damage being done to civilian populated areas."

"Spokesmen for the administration can talk with great precision about the number of bridges and roads and supply depots knocked out—but the

damage done to schools and hospitals and housing and civilian installations generally is unavailable, even in executive session."

Several other senators acquainted with the transcript of the hearings expressed privately their view that Gen. Paul's testimony appeared to raise again the problem of command control in the conduct of the Vietnam war.

They said that the failure by field commanders to forward civilian damage reports to Washington could lead to situations similar to the unauthorized strikes on North Vietnam last year by Maj. Gen. John D. Leavelle, the demoted commander of the Seventh Air Force.

Mr. Green said that the trade is not only "an important arena for mutual trust and confidence" but could help both the States and China to ease each other and "thereby" way for later negotiations, movement of political relations.

Major Statement

Mr. Green's speech, delivered at a trade symposium sponsored by the University of Southern California, was the first major statement on China by Department officials since Nixon began preparing his visit to Peking more than a year ago.

The absence of State involvement in the State's efforts to reach a "modus vivendi" with the Chinese at the sensitivity of the House on the subject, Mr. Green said, was one of the few State's "mistakes," along with the failure of State to accompany Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Green said that the new view of their trade with the United States of achieving their "major goals." For by trading with the States "overly democratic" activities, the Chinese government "we do not involve formal" ties.

He explained that the leaders probably also believe U.S. businessmen who trade with China "influence American policies in ways that may be all beneficial."

Benefits Seen

Mr. Green told the symposium that specific U.S. industry benefits from the China even if the American economy "may not be significantly."

As an example of this he pointed to the recent deal under the Boeing Corp. contract sell \$150 million in commercial aircraft to the Chinese.

He also explained that the Peking government is not to shift significantly away its well-established trading relationships in order to do with the United States. He said that the Chinese have been buying wheat from Canada at a price from Japan.

Ramanantsoa Wins Referend

In Madagascar

TANANARIVE, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa received overwhelming endorsement in yesterday's national referendum on a mandate for a five-year rule to run the country.

Votes counted so far a that more than 96 percent electorate have voted in his. Almost 75 percent of the have been counted.

President Philibert Tsiranana gave Gen. Ramanantsoa full executive powers in the country following disorders last May. The general five years to rule social and economic would mean five years of dictatorship.

Gen. Ramanantsoa's victory seemed certain to signal the end of the president's rule since the island had declared its independence from France in 1960.

SAIGON, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—United States military strength in South Vietnam fell by 700 to 35,200 last week, the U.S. military command announced today. President Nixon has said it will be cut to 29,000 by Dec. 1.

On Oct. 1, it was estimated that almost \$100 million was owed for the 1972 budget or for previous years. Of this sum, \$43 million is regarded as uncollectable. This total includes a \$16.6-million balance on the assessment of China. The Nationalists owed this sum at the time they were expelled from UN membership and Peking has declined to take on budget costs charged before its admission last October.

Almost \$15 million is owed by the Soviet Union, which refuses to pay for some items. These include the upkeep of the UN cemetery in Korea and also the cost of retiring bonds sold in 1961 to help pay for peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo—moves that Moscow opposed.

Moreover, the Soviet Union imposes a further financial drain on the budget by insisting on paying in rubles for its share of technical assistance activities. The UN has found it nearly impossible to utilize the \$9.9 million fund of rubles amassed to date because the rubles are not convertible into other currencies. Moscow began the practice apparently to get Russian experts recruited for technical aid projects abroad, but reportedly there has been no great demand for their services.

On the list as not making any payment are: Albania, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Mali, the Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Venezuela, Zaïre and Zambia.

Several other countries have contributed a part but not all of their assessments for the year, among them the United States and the Soviet Union, which are expected to make payments before Dec. 31.

Officials here maintain that the world organization's cash position continues to be tight and the UN may have trouble meeting November payrolls unless the lagging payments are received.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 9 (NYT).—The United Nations, which has chronic trouble meeting the payroll, published a financial statement today showing 22 countries have not made any payments in 1972 toward the \$213-million budget.

By customs, member countries are informed in January what they are expected to pay within 60 days for the year. Publication of the financial statement in October usually helps to bring in the lagging payments.

On the list as not making any payment are: Albania, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Mali, the Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Venezuela, Zaïre and Zambia.

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## McGovern Begins New Trip N.Y. Columbus Day March

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern marched up the Avenue today in New York's annual Columbus Day parade, a traditional political move to woo the Italian-American

McGovern set off on a 12-day, coast-to-coast campaign swing after taping a television speech for his tomorrow night on his last proposals to end the Vietnam war.

New here from Washington, McGovern spent 30 hours in the city after his last campaign stop. He was to go to Los Angeles later in the day.

McGovern began a 25-block parade today in New York City. He was accompanied by his wife, Mary, and his New York campaign manager, John J. McLaughlin.

## Nixon Lauds Meany, Aides at Labor Fête

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon repeatedly commended the American labor movement at a Columbus Day ceremony here last night at which Sen. George McGovern was the guest of honor.

Nixon presented a plaque to McGovern, who has been a vocal critic of the president's Vietnam policy.

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ELECTION SIGNS—This "caution" sign was not any special advice to the voters, but rather to motor vehicles, and was previously used to direct street traffic in Easton, Md. But somehow the sign ended up in front of the local McGovern campaign office and wasn't noticed by campaign workers for two days.

## Mrs. Shriver Attends Rally For Nixon, Fights for a Word

By Martin Weil

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9 (AP)—Sen. Shriver plunged into a gathering of pro-Nixon Democrats yesterday and emerged shaken but confident that "it's their loss."

The wife of Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver was campaigning for the McGovern-Shriver Democratic ticket in the Baltimore-Annapolis area when she entered a beer party for state Sen. Joseph Stasak, a Democrat who is backing President Nixon for re-election.

Mrs. Shriver walked hurriedly into the hall between tables of Democrats-for-Nixon literature. She went straight to the stage where, she said, she barely uttered, "Good afternoon" before the master of ceremonies, John Jakubik, a state central committee member, grabbed the microphone out of her hand.

Mrs. Shriver said she protested, "I haven't finished yet," and tried to get the microphone back. "I'd like to talk for 30 seconds, so give me back the mike," she said.

Mrs. Shriver said she and Mr. Jakubik both gripped the mike, but with a firm tug she finally got her half minute. "I'm from a proud Irish family and I know you're proud of your heritage," she said over the embattled microphone. Her voice was barely audible in the hall.

"I came here to dance, not to listen to this garbage," shouted one man as he left a glass. "I wish I had a Nixon button," said a woman.

Mrs. Shriver, smiling stiffly, fled to her campaign bus. "I wonder how we started off in there," she sighed, slumping into the seat. "There were 50 places we could have gone today; we didn't have to go in there. . . . They were so rude about it."

Liz Abernathy, Mrs. Shriver's press aide, said she was particularly puzzled at what went on inside the hall because Mr. Jakubik himself had invited Mrs. Shriver.

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## Democrats Seen Retaining House, Senate

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT)—Despite the prospect of a Republican sweep in this year's presidential race, Democrats appear likely to retain a slim majority in the Senate and a comfortable one in the House in next month's congressional elections.

A national political survey by The New York Times indicated that, a month before the voting, the Democrats would probably retain very close to their present 55-to-45 edge in the Senate while losing 10 or 12 seats to the Republicans in the House.

The Democrats now control the House by 254 to 177, with two Democratic and two Republican seats vacant. The projected House division after the election would be Democrats 245, Republicans 190.

These figures are subject to change, of course, in the event that President Nixon wins by a landslide and the impact of his Republican vote carries throughout the ticket. As of now, however, political leaders in most of the states do not foresee such a strong coastal effect.

No Effect at All

The rise of President Nixon in the national polls and the political and financial misfortune of Sen. George McGovern do not seem to have affected the House elections at all, although the Democratic position in the Senate has weakened perceptibly during the last three months.

A similar survey taken immediately after Sen. McGovern's nomination in July, but before the replacement of Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton on the ticket, showed an almost identical distribution of House seats among these categories: solid Democratic, leaning Democratic, too close to call, leaning Republican and solid Republican.

If anything, the survey shows, there has been a small shift from leaning to solid in Democratic seats and, in the opposite direction, from solid to leaning in Republican districts.

In the Senate, however, there has been discernible movement so that only three of the 33 seats to be filled this year appear now to be solid Democratic while nine are leaning Democratic. The Republicans have 10 solid seats and seven leaning their way, and there are four projected toss-ups.

A good deal of the Democratic Senate problem involves softness in the once-solid South. In five Southern states—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia—the prognosis is only leaning Democratic, subject to possible reversal if the Republican

ticket should win a heavy sweep. Louisiana is a special case, with the competition between two Democrats, J. Bennett Johnston Jr., the nominee, and former Gov. John J. McKeithen, running as an independent, appearing so close as to raise the possibility that the Republican candidate, Ben C. Tolledano, might squeak through.

If Democratic candidates carried three solid states and the nine regarded as leaning or the Republicans win their 10 solid and seven leaning, and the two parties split the four toss-up states, the division of the Senate seats at stake would remain just as it is now: 14 Democrats and 19 Republicans.

Too Close to Call

The Senate races now regarded as too close to call are the following:

Rhode Island—Sen. Claiborne Pell, the two-term Democratic veteran, is being sharply challenged by former Gov. John H. Chafee, a popular Republican who served as Secretary of the Navy in the Nixon administration. Earlier this year, Mr. Chafee was believed to be leading, but Sen. Pell has reportedly narrowed the gap.

Texas—Sen. John G. Tower, the Republican incumbent, has been losing ground to Barfoot Sanders, the surprise winner of the Democratic primary, as the party's conservative and liberal factions have begun to demonstrate a measure of unity they have rarely mustered against Sen. Tower in the past.

South Dakota—the innate conservatism and pro-Nixon voting record of the state are competing with Sen. McGovern's personal popularity to make a contest between Rep. James Abourezk, a one-term Democrat, and Robert Hirsch, a former Republican state senator.

Idaho—the retirement of Sen. Len B. Jordan, a Republican, has touched off a close race between Rep. James A. McClure, a Republican with three terms in the House, and William E. Davis, president of Idaho State University, a former football coach and a Democratic moderate.

All Incumbents

The three Senate races regarded as certain Democratic victories all involve incumbents: Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, James O. Eastland, of Mississippi and John L. McClellan, of Arkansas.

States in which the Senate races are leaning Democratic, besides the five in the South, are New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Minnesota and Montana. Those leaning Republican are Maine, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, New Mexico, Michigan and Oregon.

The solid Republican states also all involve incumbents: Edward W. Brooke, of Massachusetts; Clifford P. Case, of New Jersey; J. Caleb Boggs, of Delaware; Carl T. Curtis, of Nebraska; Jack Miller, of Iowa; James B. Pearson, of Kansas; Charles E. Foy, of Illinois; Gordon Allott, of Colorado; Clifford P. Hansen, of Wyoming, and Ted Stevens, of Alaska.

According to the survey, 139 House districts are currently regarded as solid Democratic and another 41 as leaning Democratic. The comparable Republican figures are 129 solid and 49 leaning. Twenty-three districts appear too close to call.

The Odd Seat

If all these races go as predicted and the parties divide the toss-ups (giving the Republicans the odd seat), the 1973 House would have 245 Democrats and 190 Republicans, for a net reduction of 22 in the present Democratic majority of 77.

To carry the narrowest possible majority, 218 of the 435 seats, the Republicans would have to win all their 178 solid and leaning districts, plus all the 23 districts that are now too close to call, plus 17 of the 41 districts that are regarded as leaning Democratic.

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## Despite Likely Nixon Victory

## Democrats Seen Retaining House, Senate

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT)—Despite the prospect of a Republican sweep in this year's presidential race, Democrats appear likely to retain a slim majority in the Senate and a comfortable one in the House in next month's congressional elections.

A national political survey by The New York Times indicated that, a month before the voting, the Democrats would probably retain very close to their present 55-to-45 edge in the Senate while losing 10 or 12 seats to the Republicans in the House.

The Democrats now control the House by 254 to 177, with two Democratic and two Republican seats vacant. The projected House division after the election would be Democrats 245, Republicans 190.

These figures are subject to change, of course, in the event that President Nixon wins by a landslide and the impact of his Republican vote carries throughout the ticket. As of now, however, political leaders in most of the states do not foresee such a strong coastal effect.

No Effect at All

The rise of President Nixon in the national polls and the political and financial misfortune of Sen. George McGovern do not seem to have affected the House elections at all, although the Democratic position in the Senate has weakened perceptibly during the last three months.

A similar survey taken immediately after Sen. McGovern's nomination in July, but before the replacement of Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton on the ticket, showed an almost identical distribution of House seats among these categories: solid Democratic, leaning Democratic, too close to call, leaning Republican and solid Republican.

If anything, the survey shows, there has been a small shift from leaning to solid in Democratic seats and, in the opposite direction, from solid to leaning in Republican districts.

In the Senate, however, there has been discernible movement so that only three of the 33 seats to be filled this year appear now to be solid Democratic while nine are leaning Democratic. The Republicans have 10 solid seats and seven leaning their way, and there are four projected toss-ups.

A good deal of the Democratic Senate problem involves softness in the once-solid South. In five Southern states—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia—the prognosis is only leaning Democratic, subject to possible reversal if the Republican

ticket should win a heavy sweep. Louisiana is a special case, with the competition between two Democrats, J. Bennett Johnston Jr., the nominee, and former Gov. John J. McKeithen, running as an independent, appearing so close as to raise the possibility that the Republican candidate, Ben C. Tolledano, might squeak through.

If Democratic candidates carried three solid states and the nine regarded as leaning or the Republicans win their 10 solid and seven leaning, and the two parties split the four toss-up states, the division of the Senate seats at stake would remain just as it is now: 14 Democrats and 19 Republicans.

Too Close to Call

The Senate races now regarded as too close to call are the following:

Rhode Island—Sen. Claiborne Pell, the two-term Democratic veteran, is being sharply challenged by former Gov. John H. Chafee, a popular Republican who served as Secretary of the Navy in the Nixon administration. Earlier this year, Mr. Chafee was believed to be leading, but Sen. Pell has reportedly narrowed the gap.

Texas—Sen. John G. Tower, the Republican incumbent, has been losing ground to Barfoot Sanders, the surprise winner of the Democratic primary, as the party's conservative and liberal factions have begun to demonstrate a measure of unity they have rarely mustered against Sen. Tower in the past.

South Dakota—the innate conservatism and pro-Nixon voting record of the state are competing with Sen. McGovern's personal popularity to make a contest between Rep. James Abourezk, a one-term Democrat, and Robert Hirsch, a former Republican state senator.

Idaho—the retirement of Sen. Len B. Jordan, a Republican, has touched off a close race between Rep. James A. McClure, a Republican with three terms in the House, and William E. Davis, president of Idaho State University, a former football coach and a Democratic moderate.

All Incumbents

The three Senate races regarded as certain Democratic victories all involve incumbents: Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, James O. Eastland, of Mississippi and John L. McClellan, of Arkansas.

States in which the Senate races are leaning Democratic, besides the five in the South, are New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Minnesota and Montana. Those leaning Republican are Maine, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, New Mexico, Michigan and Oregon.

The solid Republican states also all involve incumbents: Edward W. Brooke, of Massachusetts; Clifford P. Case, of New Jersey; J. Caleb Boggs, of Delaware; Carl T. Curtis, of Nebraska; Jack Miller, of Iowa; James B. Pearson, of Kansas; Charles E. Foy, of Illinois; Gordon Allott, of Colorado; Clifford P. Hansen, of Wyoming, and Ted Stevens, of Alaska.

According to the survey, 139 House districts are currently regarded as solid Democratic and another 41 as leaning Democratic. The comparable Republican figures are 129 solid and 49 leaning. Twenty-three districts appear too close to call.

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## Senate Puts Off Abrams Action, Passes McCain's

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UPI).

The Senate voted today to allow John S. McCain Jr. to retire with the rank of full admiral, but put off action on the nomination of Gen. Creighton W. Abrams to be Army Chief of Staff.

Both were involved in the controversy over unauthorized air raids over North Vietnam ordered last winter by Gen. John D. Lavelle, now retired.

Gen. Abrams was Gen. Lavelle's immediate superior in Saigon, and Adm. McCain was commanding officer of the Pacific theater, which included the Southeast Asia area, where Gen. Lavelle operated.

Adm. McCain's promotion, along with those of several other officers, was approved routinely without debate and no recorded vote.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said, however, that he expected debate on Gen. Abrams. He would not call up the nomination until he could get agreement on how long debate would last, he said.

The Senate Armed Services Committee approved Gen. Abrams' promotion unanimously last week while rejecting the promotion of Gen. Lavelle to the rank of lieutenant general on the retired list.

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## Obituaries

Miriam Hopkins, 69, Actress,  
Appeared in 36 Films in '30s

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP).—Miriam Hopkins, 69, the star of "Becky Sharp" and about 35 other movies, most of which were made in the 1930s, died here last night at a hotel.

Miss Hopkins had come to New York in July for a special presentation of her film "The Story of Temple Drake" (1933) at the Museum of Modern Art.

She became ill while here and was treated. Her death was tentatively attributed to a coronary attack.

Miss Hopkins was born in Bainbridge, Ga., on Oct. 14, 1902. She was married to Brandon Peters in 1926; to Austin Parker in 1931; to Anatole Litvak in 1937 and to Raymond Brock in 1945. She divorced Mr. Brock in 1951.

Among her better known films were "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Design for Living," "These Three" and "The Heiress."

She costarred with Bette Davis in "The Old Maid" and "Old Acquaintance."

Rebecca Morehouse, widow of critic Ward Morehouse, said that Miss Hopkins arrived in New York on July 12 to open a special retrospective showing of films at the Museum of Modern Art to mark the 60th anniversary of Paramount Studios.

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Miriam Hopkins, in "The Heiress" (1949).

note of "people who were fighting for the new Russia," Mr. Slonimsky trimmed his sails and changed his subject matter.

In the repressive Stalin epoch, Mr. Slonimsky revised an old novel about the revolution and inserted new passages portraying Stalin as Lenin's closest associate.

After Stalin's death, Mr. Slonimsky published a novel criticizing Stalinism.

Dr. Bernard Glueck, BUTNER, N. C., Oct. 9 (N.Y.T.).—Dr. Bernard Glueck, 82, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who testified in defense of Nathan F. Leopold and Richard Loeb in their trial for the "thrill" murder of Bobby Franks in Chicago in 1934, died here Thursday.

He had lived here for eight years after suffering a stroke in Chapel Hill, where he was on the faculty at the University of North Carolina Medical School.

Leopold and Loeb, who were defended by Clarence Darrow, were given life sentences, escaping the death penalty on the grounds of mental aberration. After the trial, Dr. Glueck argued that capital punishment was not a deterrent to crime.

In 1916-17, Dr. Glueck conducted extensive research at Sing Sing Prison for the Rockefeller Foundation. For several years, he was in charge of the prison department of a government hospital in Washington.

Dr. Glueck began his career in psychiatry by examining immigrants at Ellis Island.

2 Australians Charged With Kidnapping 7

MELBOURNE, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Two men were charged here tonight with kidnapping a schoolteacher and her six pupils from a lonely country schoolhouse last Friday.

The arrest of the two men, Robert Clyde Boland, 32, and Edwin John Eastwood, 21, in dawn police raids today ended one of the most intensive man-hunts in Australia in recent years.

A 4th Gaullist  
Resigns Amid  
Fraud Reports

Magazine Alleges  
He Went Into Hiding

PARIS, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—A Gaullist deputy, who is alleged to have gone into hiding on the orders of party leaders to avoid fraud charges, resigned from the UDR party today. He said that he was "slamming the door" on the Gaullist movement.

Henri Modiano, who represents a Paris district in the National Assembly, was the fourth Gaullist deputy to resign from the party in the current wave of scandal charges.

He sent a letter of resignation this morning to a party committee that is investigating his case. He will remain in the Assembly as an independent.

The news magazine L'Express reported in its current issue that Mr. Modiano was told to go into hiding in September by Post Office Minister Hubert Germain and UDR Secretary-General Alain Peyrefitte after they learned that he risked facing fraud charges.

The charges would have been in connection with an agricultural machinery firm that Mr. Modiano founded and which went bankrupt in 1970.

L'Express said that Mr. Modiano was told by Mr. Germain and Mr. Peyrefitte to disappear until the National Assembly started its autumn session on Oct. 2, when he would benefit from parliamentary immunity.

Mr. Modiano went to Geneva, returning to Paris for the Assembly session only to learn that a special party committee was investigating his case.

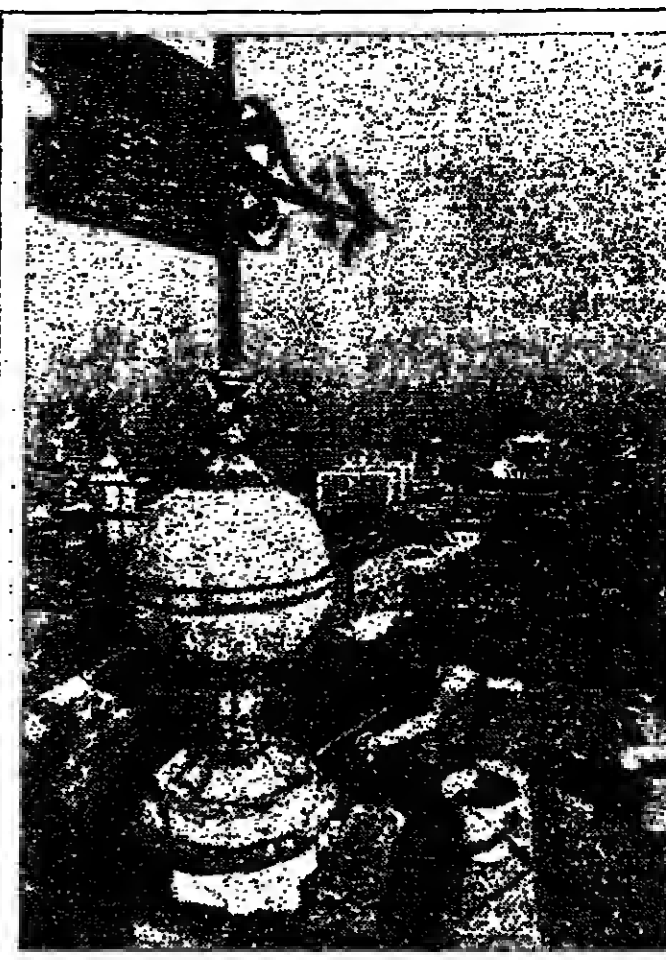
The Paris deputy told L'Express that he had a satisfactory answer to the four crimes on which he might have been charged, which included an allegation that he received a salary that was much too high and made use of a company car and credit card after leaving the firm.

Gaullist leaders have vowed to deal severely with any of their members guilty of scandalous behavior. The scandals have taken on particular importance in view of the National Assembly elections due to be held in France early next year.

In a statement today, Mr. Peyrefitte said that the Express report, which he implied was based on information from Mr. Modiano himself, mixed truth and fiction.

But Mr. Modiano in his letter of resignation insisted that he was "an outraged innocent."

UDR Deputy Didier Julia said in the Assembly today that, if the party committee found Mr. Modiano guilty of bad conduct without giving him a hearing, about 20 deputies would leave the Gaullist ranks in protest.



WREN'S WORK—Workman on top of 228-foot steeple of Wren's Church of St. Bride's in London, putting final touches on face-lifting job, scrubbing off centuries of dirt. Steeple dates to 1701 and this was first cleaning. The weather vane on top points to another of Sir Christopher's masterpieces, St. Paul's.

## Diagnosis and Prescription

Do-It-Yourself Doctoring  
Popular in U.S., Study Says

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP).—Americans hold strange and sometimes dangerous misconceptions about keeping healthy, the Food and Drug Administration reported yesterday.

A national sampling of almost 3,000 adults disclosed a surprising degree of ignorance about health matters among Americans from all economic and social levels.

The study indicated that a high percentage of people prefer to diagnose their own ailments and prescribe their own treatments rather than go to doctors. Moreover, Americans tend to believe the experiences of friends or relatives over those of doctors and scientists, according to the survey.

Among the most common misconceptions uncovered are the beliefs that vitamins give a person pep, and that "bad eating habits" causes most illnesses, including cancer and arthritis.

A Reinforced Myth Doctors, the survey said, reinforce the myth that Americans need vitamins by prescribing them whenever they get a patient who is a hypochondriac or when ever they cannot think of anything else to do.

But the study also found that Americans apparently do not think much of their doctors' advice.

More than 4 out of every 10 persons questioned indicated that they would not be convinced by expert opinion that a cancer cure was worthless. Less than half believed cures judged worthless should be banned by law.

More than one in 10 believed without ever having seen a doctor that they had such potentially serious diseases as arthritis, rheumatism, asthma, allergies, hemorrhoids, heart trouble, high blood pressure or diabetes.

Many believe in self-medication, the survey showed. They will take unproven drugs longer than two weeks for such common ailments as sore throats, coughs, sleepless nights or upset stomachs despite warnings to see a doctor if symptoms continue for more than a few days.

The extent of negative opinion of doctors and the medical profession for ignoring "good old-fashioned remedies" for concentrating too much on science instead of people and for being

against "new or different ways" is striking, the survey said.

Among other misconceptions, the survey found that a third of those questioned believed in unsound weight reduction methods; two thirds believed they need a bowel movement a day to stay healthy, and a third believed they should take laxatives if they did not have a daily bowel movement.

The study into "fallacious or questionable health beliefs" was prompted by the Senate Committee on Aging as a result of its hearings into how the elderly are being victimized by health frauds.

The four involved are Canadian-born Eugene Lenko, 34, and Nadia Demidenko, 33, who emigrated to the Ukraine with their parents 16 years ago and their Soviet spouses. They have been trying for two years to get exit visas. In August they staged a three-day hunger strike at the Canadian Embassy to draw attention to their plight.

Both Canada and the Soviet Union consider Mr. Lenko and Mrs. Demidenko as citizens of their respective countries. Canada has assured the Russian spouses of entry if they are allowed to leave.

Mrs. Demidenko said that in addition to the diploma tax, they would each have to pay the usual 400 rubles for a visa and it would cost each family about 1,500 rubles for travel expenses.

Although the Soviet Union has portrayed the diploma tax as a "reasonable" measure to reimburse the state for education costs, many Jews have charged that it is a form of racism.

Jews insist it is directed mainly at them since they are in the vanguard of those who want to leave the Soviet Union and they have a country that will readily accept them.

The Soviet Union has argued that the tax does not discriminate against Jews since it applies to everybody wanting to go to a capitalist country.

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Although the Soviet Union has portrayed the diploma tax as a "reasonable" measure to reimburse the state for education costs, many Jews have charged that it is a form of racism.

Jews insist it is directed mainly at them since they are in the vanguard of those who want to leave the Soviet Union and they have a country that will readily accept them.

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## \$16.5 Billion in Five Years

Tokyo Cabinet Backs Plan  
To Double Defense Spending

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Oct. 9.—Premier Kakuei Tanaka today ended two years of inner-government debate and won his cabinet's approval of a five-year \$16.55 billion plan to double Japan's defense spending.

A formal statement noted that establishment of diplomatic relations with China only 18 days ago had helped ease tensions in Asia, but claimed that "relations involving the United States, the Soviet Union and China were still complex."

"Overall, the situation has not reached what could be called a stabilized easing of tensions," the statement said without elaborating.

It also declared that Japan would continue to maintain its security treaty with the United States and rely upon American military power both for a nuclear deterrent, and for assistance against any attack that exceeded "indirect aggression or small scale aggression."

Domestic Production Mr. Tanaka himself was forced to step in to resolve a dispute over whether new naval and ground support fighter planes would be imported from the United States or manufactured at higher cost in Japan—and ruled in favor of domestic production.

As a result, 68 revised versions of F-22 planes will be built here. Kikuchi Masaharu, defense agency director, claimed that the domestic model would offer a higher performance F-22 Freedom than the American F-4E Phantom II, which is designed mainly for ground support only.

The American plane was favored by the Finance Ministry, which argued that imports would help reduce Japan's burgeoning trade surplus.

The \$16.55 billion spending plan, which included provision for pay boosts over the period through fiscal 1976, would increase by 2.2 times the amount allocated in the last five-year period, which ended March 31.

It called for three new ground-to-air Hawk missile battalions, two new Nike battalions, 280 tanks, 154 helicopters, 54 warships with a total tonnage of 60,000 tons, 82 naval planes and 211 air force planes.

Among the aircraft were 48 Phantom F-4E jets and F-4 RF-4 reconnaissance jets. If implemented in budgets each year until fiscal 1976, the plan

would give Japan an average annual defense expenditure of \$16.55 billion. That amount, however, would still fall short of the \$30 billion that private business reported spending on equipment two years ago in the national tax agency figures.

It also would keep Japan's defense spending within 0.8 percent of the nation's expected national product. Per capita defense spending would average about \$32 a year.

To Fight Plan All four opposition parties only the 120 percent increase the previous five years and basted the plan as run against the tide of easing tensions. All promised to fight approval in parliament.

The cabinet decision debate among the Defense Agency, Finance Ministry and Ministry of International Trade and Industry dating back to October, 1970, when Yasuhiro Nakasone, then defense director, now trade minister, visited the United States and explained plan to American officials.

Nakasone plan, which called a five-year spending of \$16.5 billion, was announced officially April of last year.

A 20-day vacuum occurred parliamentary proceedings February when opposition staged a boycott to protest Premier Eisaku Sato's failure to win formal approval of the plan before presenting the first segment in the fiscal 1976 budget.

Today's decision took care of all required administrative procedures. Actual allocations to be made on a year-to-year basis in the budgets.

Rightist Line Seen in Italy In Hijacking

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP).—Police day linked an unsuccessful hijacking to recent incident violence attributed to its rightist extremists.

Ivano Boccaccio, 21, commander of an Italian airliner hijacked and demanded \$340,000 and passage to Egypt. He was killed in a shootout with police as he allowed the seven passengers to leave and three crew members to escape from the plane at the port of Trieste.

The hijacker had a parcel in his suitcase and planned to bail out of the plane with the money, police said.

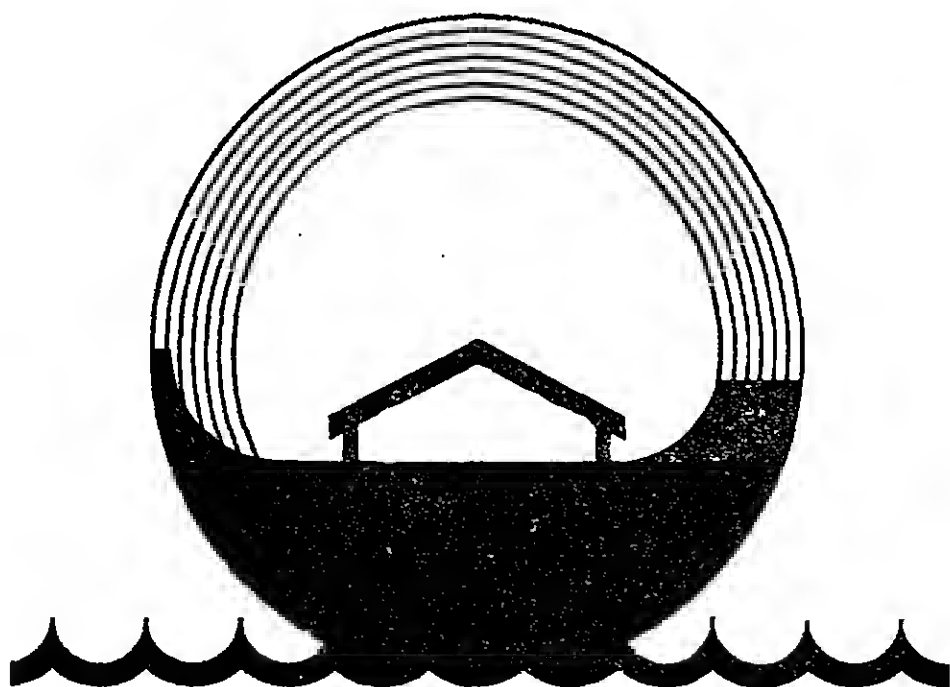
Ordine Nuovo Link They said that Boccaccio was member of Ordine Nuovo (N.O.), a rightist group which was founded by Pino Rauti, member of parliament for the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement party (MSI).

Police also said that they were looking for Carlo Ciccotini, secretary of the party's local section in a northern town. He is Boccaccio's close friend.

Boccaccio was found clutching a pistol belonging to Mr. Ciccotini. Police also said that of trials at a parachuting club in Trieste said that Mr. Ciccotini went there last week with a parachute found in Boccaccio's suitcase and had it folded by expert.

Mr. Ciccotini, who lost his hand toying with a hand grenade in his childhood, has been missing since Friday.

English Used by EEC BRUSSELS, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—English today became one of the languages in which the Commission will be submitted to the decision-making council of ministers. It joins four existing EEC official languages—French, German, Italian and Dutch.



## Aboard Noah's Ark....

Capital, born of stability, cannot prosper today without keeping on the move.

Make it go.

Put it aboard the



## Study in a Peruvian Slum

## Hunted Childhood Is Found Reversible by a Better Life

ALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9 (AP).—Stunted growth caused by severe malnutrition in infancy and early childhood is reversible, according to Johns Hopkins University doctors. They have found "dramatic" improvement in physical growth after Peruvian children were removed from a Lima slum.

The fear of irreversible stunting from malnutrition is not just from this study, reported George G. Graham, professor of international health at the Johns Hopkins school of hygiene and public health.

The human individual has a tremendous catch-up ability," he said in a report in the current issue of the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*.

The Hopkins study involved 150 children "from desperately poor families" examined at the British-American Hospital in Lima for periods of five years or more.

The report said that while an impoverished home life blocked

the physical growth programmed for a child by the parents' genes, the child staged a recovery and reached his genetic potential after being shifted to a better environment.

## Intellectual Stunting

The article noted, however, that there was no comparable growth in the intellectual abilities of the children studied.

The Lima children generally came from large families living in one-room bamboo shacks and having average family incomes of less than a dollar a day. Many did not know their fathers.

Eight of the children studied were removed from their squalid environment and placed in the homes of persons—usually relatives—who had become successful by Peruvian standards.

The Hopkins study said all eight subsequently showed a remarkable improvement in height and head-circumference growth.

By age 9 these children had reached a height comparable to 25 percent of the 9-year-olds in the United States. The Lima children remaining in slum homes had an average height comparable to the bottom 5 percent of the U.S. children in their age groups.

## From Shacks to Homes

Dr. Graham said the eight children went from shacks to homes with adequate nutrition, running water, electricity and medical care. Some even had their own rooms.

"He cited the case of twin girls who at 15 months weighed only nine pounds each and had heights equivalent to four-month-olds."

"We were convinced they were going to be midgets," he said.

The twins' growth was stunted as they were shuttled between convalescent homes, orphanages and foster homes.

At age 7 they were adopted into a "clean, humble home" and began growing rapidly until by age 11 they had reached the average height of an 11-year-old in the United States, Dr. Graham said.

## Back to the Program

The Hopkins team concluded that the results of the study "would suggest that the children... when transferred to a much better home were able to make rapid advances in height and growth and return to their genetically programmed size or very close to it."

Regarding mental growth, the study reported:

"The results of IQ estimation were so varied that it is impossible to draw conclusions from them. All we can say is that there has not been an improvement to parallel or match those observed in height and head size."

## Intruder Garbed as Bishop Caught in Papal Palace

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 9 (AP).—A South American wearing the vest, pectoral cross and ring of a bishop made his way into the papal summer palace last month in an attempt to meet the Pope. Vatican guards finally caught him and handed him over to Italian police, who expelled him from the country.

The Vatican confirmed today that the man, disguised as a bishop, entered the summer residence of the Pontiff at Castel Gandolfo, in the Alban Hills south of Rome, on Sept. 14.

Vatican officials, however, denied rumors that the man carried a weapon. They said that the intruder was suffering from some mental disorder.

He was about 45 and from South America, they said. But they declined to disclose his identity.

The Swiss guards at the main entrance stood at attention when they saw the man enter the palace. Vatican officials declined to say how far the man got on his way to the papal apartment. He was strayed, they said, by his difficulty in finding his way around the palace.

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SPACEMEN—Wernher von Braun with Soviet cosmonauts Valeri Khabarov (left) and Anatoly Filipchenko at International Astronautical Congress in Vienna yesterday.

## Ex-NASA Aide Calls Money Only Need to Put Men on Mars

VIENNA, Oct. 9 (UPI).—The former head of the U.S. manned space flight program said today that it was easier to put men on Mars than persuade governments to put up the money for it.

George Mueller, until a year ago head of the manned space flight program at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said it would be technically possible to put crews of mixed nationalities on Mars within 20 to 30 years.

"But the will to do it must be there. When man lands on Mars depends on when men on earth want him there," he said.

Mr. Mueller, now director of the System Development Corp., in Santa Monica, Calif., made the remarks in an interview at the opening of the 23rd International Astronautical Congress.

"It is certainly technically possible to develop the equipment needed to put men on Mars," Mr. Mueller said. "It's only man that

could delay it. Even the money is there. It's getting it allocated for the project, that's difficult."

Mr. Mueller said that a round-trip manned flight to Mars would take about 18 months. The crew, he said, would spend several months on the surface of Mars and in its orbit.

The former flight program chief said that many of his colleagues in NASA were in favor of sending crews of mixed sexes into space. "I am in favor of it," he said. But he would not predict when the first mixed-sex space expedition would take place.

More than 1,500 delegates are attending the week-long congress. Prominent scientists from 55 countries are lecturing and taking part in discussions.

## Regular Joint Missions

At the congress, Soviet cosmonaut Anatoly Filipchenko, 44, who orbited the earth aboard Soyuz-7 in 1969, said, "It is only technical matters that prevent us from going on [joint Soviet-American] space missions. We'll soon be working a lot closer to clear up the technical difficulties of linking an American and Soviet craft in space. In my lifetime, I fully expect our two countries to be flying regular joint missions."

In Moscow today, American and Soviet space scientists met to plan the 1975 U.S.-Soviet space rendezvous agreed in a space cooperation document signed when President Nixon went there last May.

Another Soviet cosmonaut, Valeri Khabarov, was also present at the congress, where former deputy associate administrator of NASA Wernher von Braun was scheduled to present a paper.

## Cholera Vaccine Sought by Lebanon

BEIRUT, Oct. 9 (AP).—Lebanon appealed today to the World Health Organization for urgent shipments of anti-cholera vaccine following an outbreak of the disease in neighboring Syria.

A Health Ministry spokesman here reported that nationwide vaccination has begun, starting with the northern Lebanon province of Akkar on the Syrian border.

In Damascus, the government announced that 52 cholera cases had been detected in the northeastern Syrian province of Der Ezzor, near the Iraqi border.

## More Visitors To Oktoberfest Than Olympics

MUNICH, Oct. 9 (AP).—Oktoberfest, the world's biggest beer party, ended another 16-day run yesterday, with officials counting a record number of visitors and beer-mug thefts.

Upwards of five million persons crammed the festival grounds during the 18th renewal of the festival, commemorating the marriage of King Ludwig I of Bavaria. There were about four million visitors at the Munich Olympics, which ended Sept. 11.

Despite guards at beer-tent entrances, visitors managed to carry away 200,000 one-quart mugs as souvenirs.

A total of 1,355 mug hunters were caught in the act and their souvenirs confiscated, police said. Two revelers out for bigger game were grabbed when they tried to roll away beer kegs.

The city's brewers had no complaints. They said visitors drank more than four million quarts of the specially-reinforced festival brew and ate over half a million grilled chickens.

Police said that aside from the mug thefts there were surprisingly few incidents on the 66-acre festival grounds in the middle of the Bavarian capital. There were 500 arrests made for fights, 15 purse-snatchers were seized and 289 drinkers had to be helped to sobering-up stations.

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## Arab Terrorists Are Praised By Anarchy Trial Defendant

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (UPI).—A leftist lawyer accused of masterminding West Germany's Baader-Meinhof anarchist gang today praised the Arabs who attacked the Israeli team at the Munich Olympics.

"The guerrillas took part in a courageous action in which they were ready to sacrifice themselves," Horst Mahler, 36, told the court at the opening of his trial.

"The only fault the Black September guerrillas can be reproached for is that they did not take Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher as a hostage," he said.

Mr. Mahler's statement brought cheers from his supporters in the public gallery of the West Berlin court. Judge Paul Jericke immediately ordered the court cleared.

"It would be the height of impropriety to celebrate the Munich deed here," he said.

Robbery Charges

Mr. Mahler faces charges of being a ringleader of the Baader-Meinhof gang of anarchist guerrillas that operated in West Germany for more than two years.

He also was charged with participation in three bank robberies.

Because of the gang's reputation for violence, the heaviest security precautions ever taken in a West Berlin court case were ordered for the trial's opening this morning.

In a long statement to the court Mr. Mahler defiantly upheld the motives, and methods of the anarchist group.

"Supranational monopolistic capital is the most monstrous criminal conspiracy of

society," he said. He said that it was necessary that the earth's "billions of inhabitants" destroy it.

He said that the Red Army Faction, as the West German anarchists called themselves, developed the idea of the "arming of the people" and launched the armed struggle.

War of Classes

"The struggle against imperialism is not a war of nations, but a war of classes," Mr. Mahler said. "It will be the last, the longest and the most horrible war of all because exploiters all over the world will not hold themselves back from any abomination."

Hours before the trial opened at 9:30 a.m., police set up barbed-wire and metal hurdles to block streets leading to the court building.

An anti-riot water cannon stood in a side street. Police armed with machine guns guarded the approaches and used electronic devices to check all persons entering the courtroom for weapons. The courtroom's windows were partly bricked up.

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## Express Kills 4 German Workers On Rails in Fog

COLOGNE, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—A Trans-European Express on its way to Brussels hit into a group of men working on the line near Cologne, killing four of them, a spokesman for the West German railways said here today.

The accident occurred midway between Cologne and Aachen in light fog. No passengers were injured. The train was bound from Nuremberg to Brussels.

The fog was blamed not only for the train deaths but for a series of chain-reaction automobile crashes that left three persons dead and scores injured throughout West Germany. Air and inland water travel was stalled.

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**Industrial Products**  
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## Ethnic America

On Sunday, Spanish-Americans marched and danced in New York; on Monday, Italo-Americans did the same. Both were honoring Columbus (who, of course, did not discover America on the 8th or the 9th of October, but on the 12th—his feast is now celebrated over a long weekend, by act of Congress rather than of calendar). But each celebration was an expression of ethnic pride. And such pride is on the rise these days—as politicians well know, and as the current presidential campaign emphasizes.

It has almost always been so in the United States, where the multiplicity of national, cultural and racial backgrounds has been a source of satisfaction and alarm since colonial days. It was even suggested, in 1776 when the Great Seal of the United States was being designed, that the arms of the new republic should combine those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Holland. And this, of course, would leave out the Indians, the blacks, the Spaniards, Swedes and Jews who were all present in identifiable numbers or influence within the original 13 states.

Ethnic politics played a part in American government from the beginning, despite the predominance of English and Scottish, with occasional Dutch names, among the early presidents. The Irish in the coastal ports, the Germans in the interior were powerful in state and local political affairs and thus influenced national decisions. Perhaps the last important German-American political effort came in the election of 1916; two wars against Germany, diminished immigration

from thence and assimilation were to make them almost invisible in national politics henceforth.

Now the political emphasis is on the later waves of immigration, as well as on such groups of long but neglected presence within the country as the Indians, blacks and Latin-Americans. What seems new in recent years is the sharper insistence of ethnic groups on recognition, and on their separateness. But it should not be forgotten that the "melting pot" idea, the notion of the American as "cosmopolitanly planned," is largely a product of the last three-quarters of a century; Theodore Roosevelt's attacks upon "hyphenated Americanism" stemmed from a particular situation on the eve of America's entry into World War I and became popular because, among other reasons, of labor's fears of low-wage immigration.

Catering to the special interests of ethnic groups in political campaigns has its dangers, and so has the kind of ethnic pride that despises any fellow humans because of differences in color, speech and background. But ethnic groups are as American as apple pie, and when, as in so many cases, it is centered on historical figures common to all Americans—Columbus, Steuben, Pulaski—it has roots as deep as that first sketch for the Great Seal. It would be an exaggeration to accept the motto "e pluribus unum" literally; the many do not, and should not, become a monolithic one. But neither, in this day and age, can any nation afford to become fragmented into groups warring over language, religion, race or the accidents of history.

## The Lavelle Case

The hearings by the Senate Armed Services Committee in the case of Lt. Gen. John D. Lavelle have left the most important issues involved in the controversy in totally unsatisfactory suspension. The censure of the general, together with a virtually blanket clearing of all other persons and echelons, has all the earmarks of a coverup. Making one officer the scapegoat for more widespread wrongdoing would be an injustice in any case; if the intent is to wipe out the traces of a more serious deception, the matter would assume grave national importance.

Gen. Lavelle, in a letter to Sen. John C. Stennis, has categorically denied charges that he had been conducting "a massive, private air war" over North Vietnam. He insisted instead that he had been encouraged by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird himself to undertake those air strikes which were counter to what was then understood by the American people and by Hanoi to be official White House policy.

Allowing for misinterpretations of orders and particularly of conversations relating to such orders, the general's letter nevertheless raises fundamental questions which have apparently been skirted by the Senate committee. The issue has ceased to be merely whether one high-ranking officer, with or without the knowledge of some of his superiors, ignored restrictions imposed by civilian authority. Two even more serious questions must now be answered.

Were the allegedly unauthorized strikes actually carried out at the suggestion of the top military command, in disregard of national policy?

Or were the strikes, in fact, authorized by the same civilian authority that maintained a public posture of prohibiting such action as part of its effort to lend credibility to its peace negotiations in Paris?

If the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be found to have encouraged Gen. Lavelle to ignore White House policy, with the obvious risk of

torpedoing the Paris talks, this would be tantamount to a military takeover of the American government's peacemaking powers.

If the joint chiefs, on the other hand, acted in concert with civilian authority to pursue one military policy while publicly proclaiming another, then the American government would stand exposed of an attempt to deceive its own people rather than the opponent at the conference table who, after all, knew what was happening in his own country.

The seriousness of such a possibility makes it imperative to determine whether Mr. Laird, if he did indeed encourage Gen. Lavelle's air strikes, did so on his own or with White House approval.

If Gen. Lavelle's recollections are accurate, they would prove the nation extremely vulnerable either to government by deception or to a military takeover of American foreign and defense policies. Thus the worst possible outcome of these hearings would be to sacrifice Gen. Lavelle in order to divert attention from a truly serious threat to American security.

Given the military's penchant for keeping records, it should not be difficult to recover the minutes of the conversations and the messages cited by Gen. Lavelle. At the very least it would be shocking if, in an age of a terrifyingly delicate nuclear balance, military policies are being transmitted into instructions so vague as to allow widely divergent interpretations. At the worst, the integrity of the American government and the future of this nation's international credibility are at stake.

The case of Gen. Lavelle cannot be allowed to rest until all the facts have been placed before the public. If the worst suspicions are borne out by those facts, the entire executive and military leadership of this government will have to defend and explain its actions before the ultimate court of the American people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Two Britons for Brussels

Mr. Heath's selection of George Thomson and Sir Christopher Soames as the British members of the European Commission has been expected for some time, but the talk beforehand does not lessen the wider impact of the news now that it is official. The choice expresses clearly and unmistakably the British government's dedication to the European idea. No member country has ever sent more distinguished citizens to the commission, which is often described as the core of the Community's structure.

Both men have substantial political and ministerial careers behind them—and in time they may find careers in front of them again. But for four years at any rate they will not be men of national politics; they will be servants of the Community as a whole. They bring to the Commission (as will Dr. Hillery, the Irish foreign minister) a contribution of authority and experience which will act as a counterpoise to the pressure of national interests which inevitably, and often rightly, engage the decision-making of the Council of Ministers.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

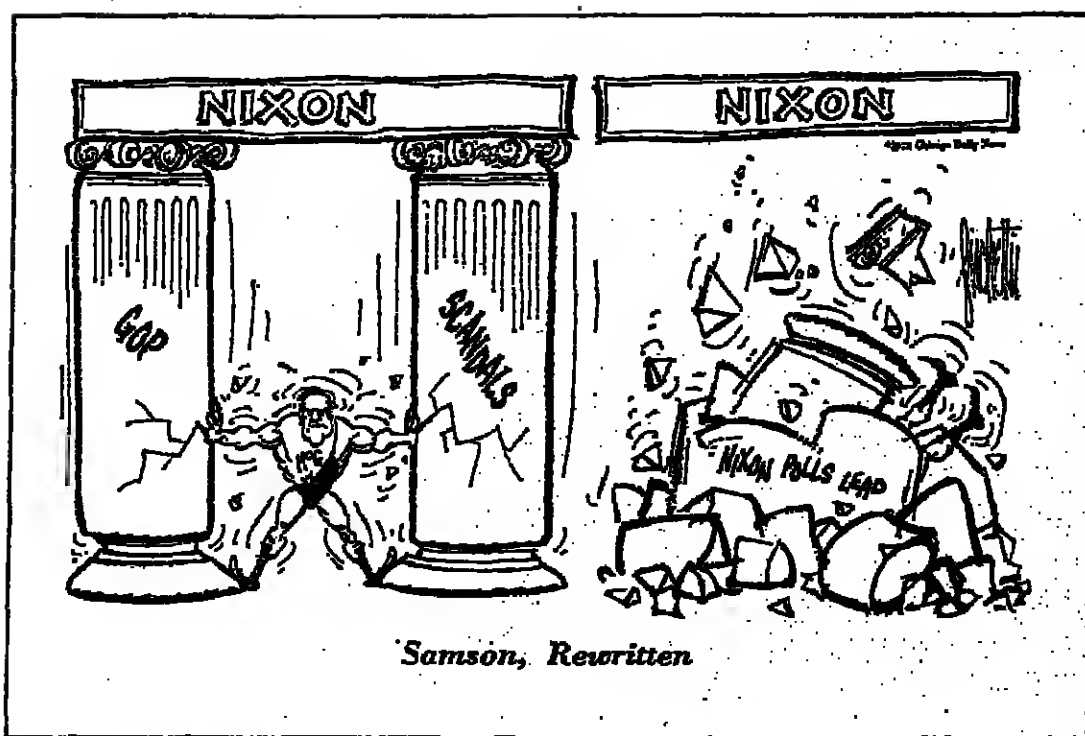
October 10, 1897

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The statement recently published to the effect that negotiations on the Egyptian question were proceeding between the Continental governments and Constantinople, and that Russia was prepared to send a circular to the Powers on the subject, is characterized here as pure fiction; and it is further declared that no fresh action is in contemplation in Central Asian affairs nor in Africa, nor is there any idea of an "entente" between Russia and the United States against Great Britain.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 10, 1922

BERLIN—The bottom fell out of the exchange market here today when the mark broke all previous low records and fell to 2,620 marks per dollar, while in Frankfurt it fell to 2,667. Holders of foreign currencies mostly refused to be tempted by these high rates and very few transactions were noted. The collapse is attributed to the enormous increase in German paper money which rose by 89,700,000,000 marks in the last ten days of September. In Paris it is feared that the mark will have a bad reaction on the franc.



## The Policyless Party

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — "Skepticism and cynicism are widespread in America. The people are skeptical of platitudes filled with political platitudes of promises made by opportunistic politicians."

Those words—the opening words of the 1972 Democratic platform—have an ironic ring today, three months after they were written. The public mood that the Democratic platform writers accurately characterized and that they hoped to call down in judgment on President Nixon has instead been brought to bear on Democratic nominee George McGovern.

The key to the lopsided Nixon margin is the public impression that McGovern is a man who makes extravagant promises, some of which he has already been forced to modify, and the rest of which he would probably break if he were elected.

### McGovern to Blame

McGovern himself is principally to blame for this. The protracted agonizing over his succession of vice-presidential choices and the similarly painful struggle over his income redistribution plans left an impression of indecisiveness and opportunism which continue to plague his campaign.

Now, McGovern seems to have accepted the advice of some strategists that his only hope is to attempt to create an offsetting public revulsion with the Nixon administration by depicting it as a corrupt, special-interest government indifferent to the economic and social needs of the working man and his family.

If one asks why the Democratic party—the majority party in Congress and the country—is driven to such desperate tactics, it becomes clear that the problem is more deeply rooted than McGovern's personal failings.

One important reason that the McGovern alternative on Vietnam, defense policy and domestic reform—viewed so skeptically by the public—is that they seem the statements of an individual, not the end-product of a process of policy debate involving the leaders of the Democratic party.

### Not Relating

The "legitimacy" problem that McGovern inevitably faced, as the little-known victor in the nomination struggle over such familiar Democrats as Hubert Humphrey and Ed Muskie, has been compounded by his inability to relate his proposals to the established record of his party.

For that, McGovern alone is not to blame, for the Democrats have been woefully deficient these past four years in making clear what it is they stand for as a party. Adlai Stevenson faced the same problem in 1956, when he tried to conduct a campaign against President Eisenhower after four years of a virtual vacuum of Democratic policy alternatives.

The current Democratic leadership—centering in Congress—has been less aptly toward Mr. Nixon the past four years than the Johnson-Rayburn leadership was in Eisenhower's first term.

But if the Democrats have deflected some of Mr. Nixon's more outrageous nominations and rewritten some of his flimsier proposals, they have ducked out on their responsibility to provide positive answers to the country's major challenges. And McGovern—like anyone else the Democrats might have run this year—is the man who pays the price for this failure.

### Voters Skeptical

If voters view skeptically his promise to order a halt to American military operations in Indochina, as they do, it may well be because a Democratic Congress has had the power to take that step for four years—and has not done so.

If the voters talk cynically of his pledge to shift tax burdens, it may well be because they know that a Democratic Congress has for the last ten years systematically been reducing the graduated corporate and individual income tax, while boosting regressive payroll taxes and forcing the states and cities to hike their own regressive sales and property taxes.

When Democrats move beyond the game of blaming George McGovern for all their current problems, they may come to realize the need for what Joseph Califano Jr.

urged two years ago—a serious policy conference, involving all of the party's leaders, to assess what, if anything, the Democrats have to offer the country in an approach to government.

The mechanism for such a group has existed since 1968, in the Democratic Policy Council. But under Humphrey's intermittent leadership, and with minimal staff and financial support, it has been little utilized the past four years.

### Front-Page Issues

After Stevenson's 1956 defeat, the Democratic National Committee chartered an Advisory Council to speak for the party on policy questions. It was bitterly resented by the congressional leadership, just as a similar body would be today.

But between 1957 and 1960 the Democratic Advisory Council—working with the less complacent congressional Democrats—argued out the main policy questions of the day, from civil rights to nuclear weapons control and charted the issues on which John Kennedy waged his 1960 campaign. And the council, through the prestige of its membership, put those Democratic issues on the front page for four years.

The lesson is clear. Before an opposition party can successfully confront the country and the President's party, it must confront itself—and decide what it stands for.

The Democrats have not done that for the past four years. They cannot afford to squander another four.

## The Issue of Liberty

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Kay Worden is a Weston, Mass., housewife who feels deeply about the Vietnam war. During the Republican convention she put a mildly phrased advertisement in the Miami Herald asking people to write to President Nixon about the war.

She also took a room in the Hotel Fontainebleau and said in the ad that she would be there to talk to anyone interested. Funny things happened when people tried to telephone Mrs. Worden at the Fontainebleau. Some were told that there was no such person in the hotel. Others were asked whether they were calling in response to the ad, and told they could not be connected unless they answered the question. Somehow not many callers got through.

Somehow not many callers got through. When she asked about the business, spoke of "security," Mrs. Worden had had legal advice since then, and she plans shortly to bring a suit against the hotel, the Republican party and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Her claim will be that they monitored her telephone calls and harassed the call. When she talks about the affair, she sounds more puzzled than angry. She says she just wants to find out who was doing what: "If asking people to write to the President is a danger to security, then somebody around here doesn't want democracy."

### Insensitive

If officials of the government or the Republican party were in fact involved in the Kay Worden episode, it would hardly be surprising. For one of the most significant qualities of the Nixon administration is its insensitivity in matters of personal liberty.

Wiretapping is one example. The Justice Department had made a point of the small number of wiretapping authorizations it has sought and obtained from the courts—285 in the year 1971. But those are the taps under law. What is more interesting is the tapping done without any legal authority—until recently under a claim of inherent national security power that the Supreme Court unanimously rejected.

No one knows how many telephones had been tapped or how many conversations overheard in the name of security—no statistics are published. But enough of this activity surfaces from time to time in court cases to suggest that it is substantial.

On a number of occasions recently, the Justice Department has chosen not to proceed with a case rather than to disclose the facts of its wiretapping. When asked to provide a list of these, the department, over a week, did not give an answer. But the press has reported at least half a dozen examples in the last three months.

In July the government dropped assault charges against a leader in 1971 anti-war demonstrations, Bradford Lyttle; prosecutors said Lyttle had been overheard in several electronic surveillances that they did not want to disclose. A case against Abbie Hoffman was dismissed for similar reasons, and so was one against three "White Panthers."

In August the Justice Department abandoned a perjury prosecution of Leslie Bacon, who had

administration is its insensitivity in matters of personal liberty.

been questioned by a grand jury about the 1971 bombing of the Capitol. It did so when asked to disclose any electronic surveillance of Miss Bacon.

In September the contempt charges against Bobby Seale arising out of the Chicago conspiracy trial were dropped; the U.S. attorney in Chicago explained so that it would be "immaterial to our national security" to let Seale's lawyers see transcripts of electronic eavesdropping on him. And a Federal Court of Appeals dismissed contempt charges against four anti-war veterans who had refused to testify before a grand jury; the court acted, it said, when the government failed to deny the use of illegal telephone taps on the men.

These published instances sound like the tip of an iceberg of electronic surveillance on alleged security grounds. And of course we know also that in Daniel Ellsberg's case tapping intruded into the essential privacy of the relationship between a defendant and his advisers—and that Republicans right up into the White House did not hesitate to tap and physically invade Democratic headquarters.

Attitude Toward Press Wiretapping is only one area of insensitivity to the right of privacy and civil liberties generally. Another of great gravity is the administration's attitude toward the press and publishing.

The Nixon Justice Department has called reporters before grand juries, and scholars, to an extent that disturbs many sober men. It has taken the extraordinary step of harassing the Beacon Press, a respected publishing house, for publishing a text of the Pentagon Papers after the Government Printing Office issued its version. Other examples of pressure and intimidation abound.

For all these reasons, the outlook for individual liberty in this country must be regarded as a fundamental issue in the election campaign. It is not one that is much articulated, or perhaps that can be, but many people are nevertheless aware of its implicit significance.

A President has enormous influence on the state of American liberty. He sets a tone of concern or contempt by his own disclosure. Most important, he makes the appointments to the Supreme Court that will define the Constitution long after he has left office. The most disturbing prospect in a second term for Richard Nixon is his likely choice of the prosecutors to police us and the judges to expound our freedoms.

CHARLES SIMON.

Monie Carlo.

### Atrocities

In your Letters column of Oct. 2, Michael Jabara Carley begins: "I found the article by Roger Jensen on atrocities committed by Communist forces in South Vietnam extremely offensive." There follows a recital by Mr. Carley of alleged U.S. barbarities in Vietnam.

I confess myself puzzled at the offense taken by Mr. Carley. Are we to infer from his list of alleged U.S. misconduct that Vietnamese Communist misconduct should not be reported? Such an inference would seem absurd.

DALE MORRISON.

Oslo.

## Unhappy 'Godchildren'

## U.S. Hoods in Italy

By Claire Sterling

ROME—A question has been raised in the Italian parliament about preparations for the Paris premiere of "The Godfather" on Oct. 17, a gala occasion to be attended by President and Madame Ruffini, featuring spaghetti, mandolins and waiters dressed like Sicilian fishermen. The questioner, a Liberal party deputy, asked what the Italian foreign minister thinks of this. Just in case he holds back for diplomatic reasons, there's something I'd like to add that he may leave out.

Those people in that movie are not Sicilian, they're American. They may have come over from the old country, bringing Mafia customs with them. But they're not thoroughly Americanized by now that the thought of going back to Sicily or anywhere else in Italy fills them with panic. Leaders of Cosa Nostra spend millions of dollars on lawyers' fees to fight deportation. The grandfather of all godfathers, Carlo Gambino, has a heart attack last year when it looked as if he might lose his 16-year legal battle and be deported after all. To a man, furthermore, those who do get forcibly repatriated are utterly miserable.

Some years ago, I had occasion to meet a few of the five hundred odd Italo-American racketeers, crooks, gamblers, dope pushers, white slavers and all-purpose hoods who had been sent back to their birthplaces in Italy since World War II.

Among them were big shots like the late Lucky Luciano and his former right-hand man in the New York gambling, bookmaking, slot-machine, brothel and dope business, Ralph Liguori. But I also met dozens of petty mobsters who would never have made it in either world. Whatever their circumstances, their lament was always the same.

"I got nothing against this country," Ralph Liguori told me, "only it ain't my home. When

they took me out of Sing Sing the judge said 'Son, do you want to go to Italy?' 'No, your honor, I say, send me back to jail come to the U.S.A., when I have in my mother's tongue couldn't speak no Italian, didn't even know where 'was' for God's sake. But I was deported me anyways, and I been for 12 years. Now I ask you do you call that democracy you call that fair?"

Liguori, fortunate to have been deported to Rome where he was born there, wasn't too badly off. After running the war he'd brought back, he managed to get into the "guides" of the capital and "show the flag" America, how to have a time. "The real hardship is 'the huns,' Liguori called them. In Naples, where most drifted illegally after brief disheartening exposure to country air and limited seasonal opportunities in smaller home-towns.

### 'Big Cemetery'

Among the most memo were Blackie, Willie the Wop and Joe the Wop, whom I saw in the back room of a water Naples bar. Though patently shaved and combed, they were shabbily dressed, they me, sent by their families provided by sympathetic as from the Sixth Fleet. "I was wear no Italian clothes," Joe For all three, Italy was the of the world, and Naples is "just a great big cemetery, of walking dead."

What with language diffident the foreign terrain, and a I police force seem ridden with crooks, they having a tough time trying make an honest living. "I arrested me 23 times one ye said Blackie.

"Not that he done not wrong," added Joe. "I wouldn't steal a tootple this town," said Blackie. "What else would there be steal?" demanded Willie.

"And if there was, who beat them Neapolitans to rejoined Blackie. The of nodded in gloomy assent.

Few of their colleagues make a go of their careers, they assured me. "That Frankie Coppola," Blackie, referring to Lucio former heir-apparent who is in compulsory island reid under police surveillance here. "He got caught with a tru full of heroin down in Sicily tried to beat it over the re. Did you ever try to run over it cockeyed tiles? Well, he'll never the Statue of Liberty again," Joe.

There was another depre

"Lemme ask you somethin said Joe finally. "Do you we belong here? Take me, instance. I don't get along with these Italians. I don't feel I an Italian, I don't think I. My mom took me to New York when I was five years old, and I was an American plow, built all my house up Riverside Drive and West End Ave with his own hands. I am been proud to be American. I still am. All right, so maybe made a mistake when I young. But even senators mistakes, or why would they be erasers on their pencils? Ar ways, I paid for it, didn't I? done my time. Why send I here for life? What I want to is, if the Americans want to be here, why don't they give a pension? Our families p plenty taxes over there. I at blaming nobody but myself what happened to me, and ain't asking for no sympathy. E whatever we done, what th done to us ain't human. It ain't human."

### Complains Less

Considering his evident zeal and comfort, a plump apartment overlooking the Bay of Naples and a plump ex-ballerina from La Scala, for a mistress—Lucio Luciano might have been expected to complain somewhat less. He did, in a way, when I saw him, but he was plainly sad and, for the same reason, I said whether he expected to spend the rest of his life in Italy, he shut

"I'm getting older, no me moving for me, I got my but ness here, own my own house. I'll be stayin'." Then he picks up the business card I'd brought with a note of introduction from Lucio Luciano (who had written "Hello, Charlie, this little lad wants to talk to you." "The Ralph," he said. "Is he a talkin' about goin' home?" I nodded.

"They all do," Luciano must what a dream. But let 'em dream."





**OOPS**—The spectators at a professional football game in Washington, D.C., Sunday were treated to an extra halftime attraction when this very calm young lady in a high school band very calmly continued to play her clarinet as she was very calmly losing her pants.

## Amin, Reviewing Parade, Salutes Asian Contingent

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 9 (UPI)—A beaming President Idi Amin today saluted several hundred Asians taking part for the first time in celebrations marking the anniversary of Uganda's independence from Britain.

Asian men and children—and a solitary woman—joined their African fellow citizens in a ceremonial march past at Kololo airstrip, near the city center, where 10 years ago today Britain handed over the instruments of independence.

They were preceded by troops, European, African and Asian veterans of the last war, nurses, university students and schoolchildren. It was for the Asians that the highest cheer went up.

All are Ugandan citizens, and will be staying on after the exodus of their noncitizen fellow Asians is completed in a month's time. Last week President Amin helped release them for today's parade.

The arrivals included 49 British passport holders and some with Ugandan passports.

568 Arrive in Bombay

BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The Indian ship State of Harpura arrived here today with 568 Asians expelled from Uganda, fewer than the 800 or 900 originally expected. The arrivals included 49 British passport holders and some with Ugandan passports.

## Swiss Glacier Splits, Threatens to Fall on Village of Randa

RANDA, Switzerland, Oct. 9 (UPI)—For the seventh time in three centuries, this picturesque Alpine village of 420 inhabitants is threatened with death and destruction.

The menace comes from the Bie glacier, towering over Randa to a height of 12,000 feet. Guides first discovered a split in the glacier last August. Since then the crack has widened to 120 feet.

The chunk of ice slowly breaking from the glacier is 450,000 tons of possible tragedy.

Despite the glacier's reputation for avalanches, the people of Randa have always stayed put. It was in 1836, according to village records, when the Bie first came down. There were then 50 people living in Randa. Thirty-six died, and all the houses were crushed.

There have been five collapses since then, although only one of them, in 1819, caused deaths. Two persons were trapped under the ice.

Randa is situated at an altitude of 4,800 feet, between the valley town of Visp and the ski center of Zermatt. Village opinions are divided as to how much danger is posed by the Bie, which snakes down the crest of the Weisshorn Mountain.

Wilhelm Truffer, a guide who knows the Weisshorn as he knows his own home, is one of the optimists.

"I don't believe there is a real

danger," he said. "Only people who don't know glaciers can say they are threatened."

Joseph Zumtaugwald, the mayor, is more cautious.

"If there is a collapse," he said, "the mass of ice would go down to the left of the glacier. We don't have to be afraid of the ice, but we do have to be careful of the rush of air which would come first."

Mr. Zumtaugwald's wife, mother of five children, said her house would be the first to be evacuated.

"But we have nothing to fear for the time being," she said. "We have to watch for heavy snowfalls in the winter, though."

Mrs. Adolf Amher, a farmer's wife, said the mountain guides find new crevasses every summer.

"The glacier could fall or it may not fall," she said. "Our house is not in a dangerous place in any case, and we are not going to move out."

Mrs. Heinrich Zumtaugwald (no relation to the mayor) is the wife of a guide and has six children.

"My father, who was a guide and who died in 1971 at the age of 93, often found cracks in the Bie, but they always closed up again the next year. We are not afraid and are not moving."

Experts have been consulted about the possibility of blowing up the 450,000-ton ice mass, but

this has been put aside for the time being because no one is sure what the consequences would be to the main glacier.

Swiss authorities are examining photographs taken with cam-

eras lowered into the crevasse.

They have also installed three mirrors on the glacier which, by means of a laser beam, immediately detect any movement, even one of just an inch.

## 4-Day and 3-Day Work Weeks Win Approval in U.S. Trial

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—The three-day and four-day work weeks have won what appears to be unanimous approval from employees, management and the union of Group Health, Inc., according to Dr. George W. Melcher Jr., president of the non-profit concern here.

In an interview, Dr. Melcher said that a three-month experiment, to be extended now for a full year, had resulted in a 20 percent cut in absenteeism among the company's 750 employees and that work errors had been reduced by 50 percent.

That result, he said, erased the "resistance" that he had expressed about the experiment before it started in July. He said that he felt that the four-day week would become a trend.

Under the plan, most employees are working four-day shifts, beginning Monday or Tuesday, nine hours a day the first three days, and eight hours the fourth, plus 45 minutes a day for lunch.

For the 30 persons in the electronic data-processing section, there are two 12-hour shifts, one 11-hour shift and then four days off.

"There's been a change in the general attitude in this shop," Dr. Melcher said. "A year ago, there seemed to be more discontented people. You don't see that now."

A preliminary evaluation of the effect of the new plan had shown a reduction in absenteeism, he said, because "now someone thinks twice before taking a day off if he stands to lose a quarter of a week's wages."

Mistakes have been reduced, he added, because a high percentage occurs during shift changes and there are now fewer of them.

"I love it," said Mrs. Rev. Keller, a telephone representative unit head who has Mondays off. "Psychologically, I feel I have that day for myself. I don't do any housework. I go out and play canasta and all the other things I like to do."

## Three Croats Go On Trial, Charged With Subversion

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—A court prosecutor claimed that three former officials of a Croatian cultural organization who went on trial here today planned to start a civil war.

The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, said that the prosecutor charged that the men, accused of crimes against the people and the state, possessed a list of persons whom they planned to liquidate.

The three—Dr. Marko Veselica, Jozs Ivicovic Bekulic and Zvonimir Komarica—were leading officials of the cultural and arts organization Matice Hrvatska.

The prosecutor said that they established a counterrevolutionary illegal organization within Matice Hrvatska. Last November, they organized a student strike to create a political crisis and start a civil war, he said.

## Arabs End Hunger Strike

BOWN, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—About 30 Palestinian students and workers today ended an 11-day hunger strike here called in protest against recent restrictive measures against Arabs working and studying in West Germany. A spokesman for the group said the strike was called off because of the deteriorating health of the students.

## Russians Beat Americans, Lead in Chess Olympiad

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The Soviet Union routed the United States 3-1, today and scored up its winning margin in 16-nation race for the gold medal at the 20th Chess Olympiad.

The Russians handed the Americans two defeats and two draws in the 12th-round competition of the tournament's 15-round final phase.

The 3-1 score gave the Russians a total of 33.5 points ahead Hungary, at 31.5 points, and Yugoslavia, at 29 points.

Hungary and Yugoslavia, however, have two adjourned games complete tomorrow.

The Soviet victory was based on a 21-year-old Anatoly Karpov's feat of U.S. player Arthur Bischoff, and former world champion Mikhail Tal's defeat of U.S. third-board player Pal Benko.

"Bischoff's game just fell apart, and for some reason Benko gets energized every time he plays, so we had no hope in these 10 games," said U.S. first-board player Lubomir Kavalek.

Two Draws

Kavalek got a draw from former world champion Tigran Petrosian, and U.S. second-board player Robert Byrne drew withasily Smislov, of the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile the Albanian Chess federation ordered its team to withdraw from the Olympiad other than play a scheduled match with Israel, tournament officials said.

"Albanian team managers have stormed Jordan Ivanovski, director of the games, that according to the order of their chess federation they do not want to continue to play because of an Olympic commission's decision to play a match with Israel," the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said.

The Albania-Israel match was originally to have been played in the seventh round, Oct. 3. But the Albanians did not show up for "political reasons," according to a letter team captain Mehmed Pustina submitted to the Olympic officials.

Israel won the match on a forfeit basis. The Olympic appeals commission then disqualified Albania from the Olympiad and nullified all its results.

However, the Albanian team complained to the commission and argued that they had not played Israel "for technical reasons," tournament officials said.

The commission then decided that the Albania-Israel match should be played next Friday, the last day of the Olympiad.

But the Tirana federation ordered the Albanians to withdraw, and they did not show up this afternoon for their scheduled 12th-round match with Greece.

In adjourned 11th-round play completed today, Soviet players Tigran Petrosian and Victor Korchnoi took draws against Svetozar Gligoric and Boris Isakov to insure a 2.5-1.5 victory over Yugoslavia.

Former world champion Vassily Smislov, 51, defeated Yugoslav prodigy Lubomir Ljubojevic, 21, to set up the Russian victory yesterday.

U.S. Chances

Discussing U.S. chances for a medal, former world champion Mikhail Tal, playing for the Soviet Union, said, "I am sure for one thing that they would be doing better if they had Fischer, William Lombardy, Larry Evans, and I would add Samuel Reshevsky." These are the United States' four best known players, who declined places on the country's Olympic team.

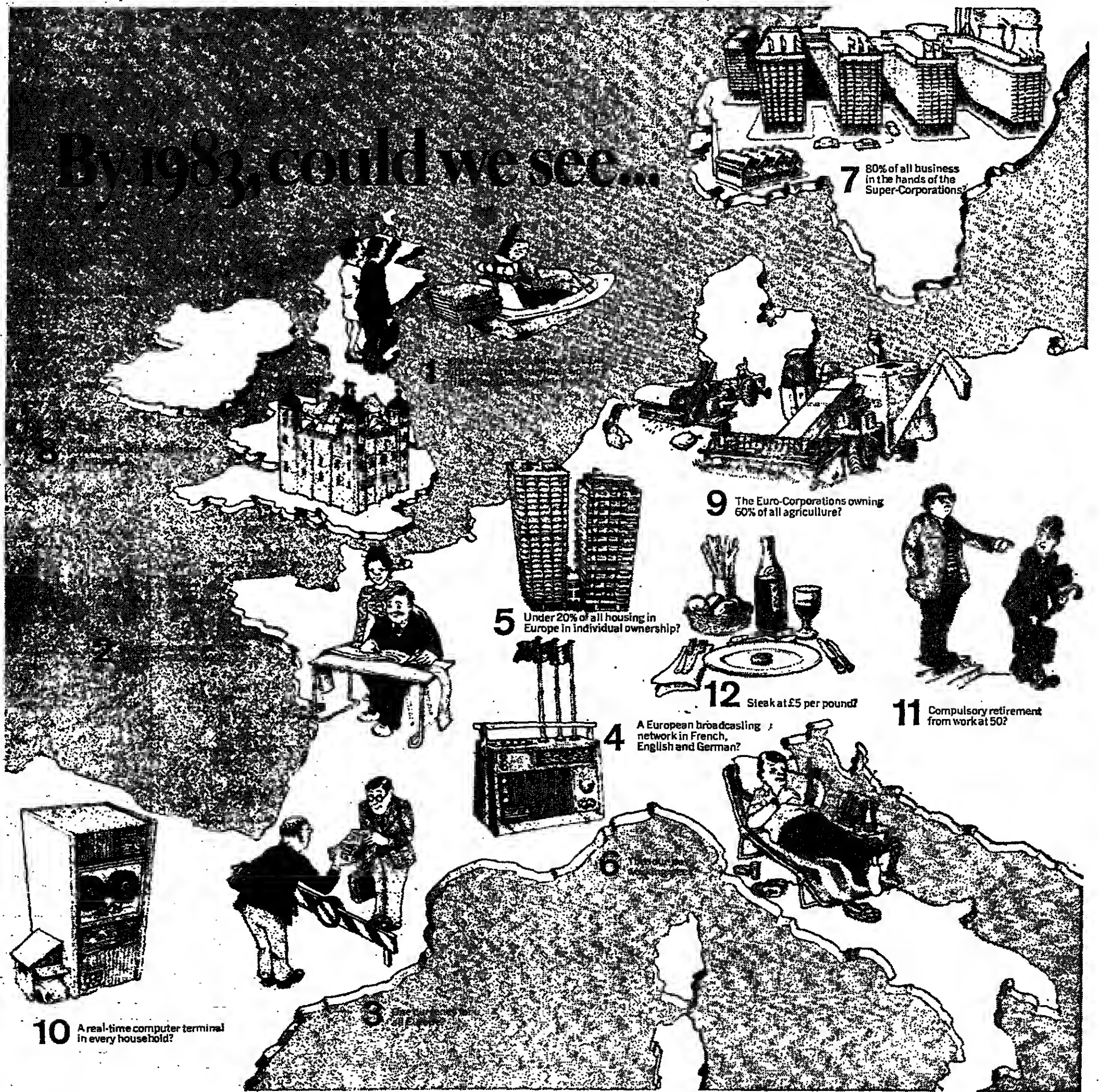
The talkative Tal balked at the suggestion that Fischer's world championship victory over Boris Spassky represented a deterioration of the "Soviet chess school." "Fischer did not beat the school. He only beat one participant. And in this school there is a rule that you can take the exams over again," Tal said.

Turks Put British Boy In High-Security Jail

ANKARA, Oct. 9 (AP).—British teen-ager Timothy Davey, who says he will try to escape again if the chance arises, was ordered locked up in a high-security prison here today.

The 15-year-old narcotics offender was charged today with escaping and forging an official document.

Young Davey escaped from a reform school and was recaptured Friday. He posed as a woman and used a woman's passport in trying to cross the Turkish-Syrian border. He had more than five years to serve of a 6-year-3-month sentence on a narcotics charge. Now he faces a possible 2-year-6-month additional sentence on the new charges.



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For a \$11,000 million bank, Bankers Trust has moved quicker than most in making innovations and spotting new trends.

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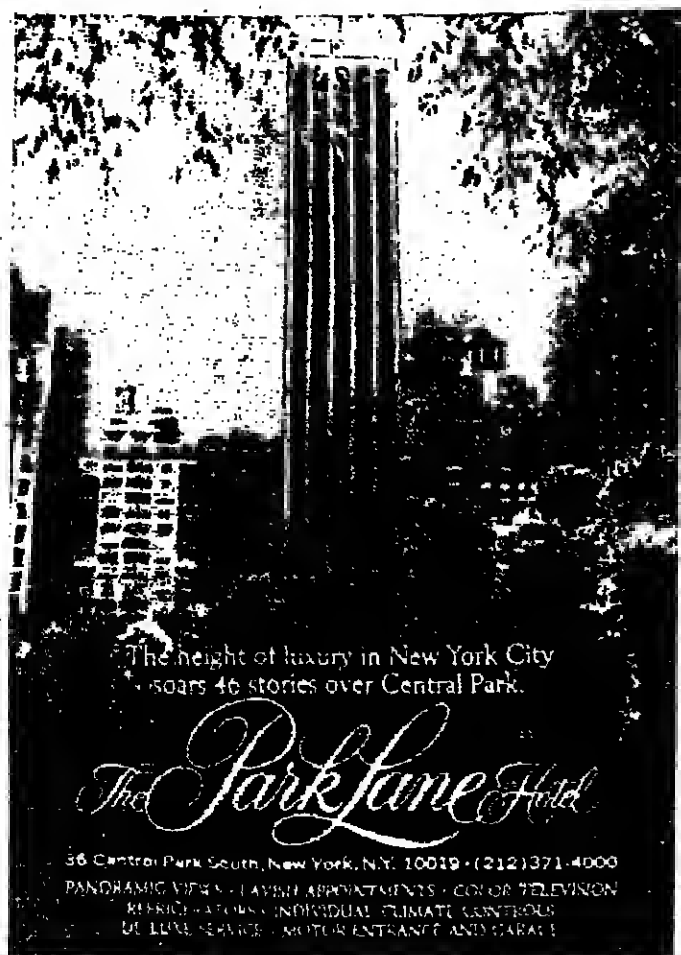
On occasions we've appeared outrageously ahead of our times. Later it appeared to have been simple foresight.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1972

## en Change of 6.2 Percent and Feasible

### nel Sees No Impact National Economy

OKYO, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—National Economic Research Institute said today Japan could afford a revaluation of 6.2 percent without any serious impact on its national economy. The institute said another revaluation might come any time between now and March 31, when the next fiscal year starts, assuming a 6.2 percent revaluation during this period, the institute projected real growth of 5 percent for the 1973 financial year and 11.7 percent for the financial year, compared with an estimated 10.3 percent for the current financial year.

New Import Program  
Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry said today it is working out a new program to avert another revaluation following rejection by Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of its proposals for a 10 percent export surcharge.

The new program is designed to increase Japan's exports by an estimated \$1.16 billion through port liberalizations, tariff cuts and other measures. Officials said the project might be revised through consultations with other government agencies before it is presented to the Diet for approval later this year.

The program aims to increase exports by \$300 million through liberalization of 10 items, including integrated circuits, beans and as, and tomato juice, the officials said.

A 20 percent across-the-board tariff cut is expected to produce over \$840 million, they said. By expanding import quotas up to 10 percent of domestic consumption of each restricted item in the present ceiling of 5 percent, the ministry hopes to increase imports by another \$300 million.

Finally, revision of rules for preferential tariffs for imports from the developing countries will probably increase them \$110 million, the officials said.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or close interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

	Oct. 9, 1972	Previous
100 yen per \$1	242.90	242.74
100 fr (Fr.)	44.12-15	44.03-06
100 fl (Dl.)	44.12-15	44.03-06
100 sch (Sch.)	1.1846-50	1.1854-58
100 ba (Ba.)	9.1440-50	9.1425-35
1000 pes (Pes.)	26.855-55	26.850-50
1000 pes (Pes.)	4.95-49.8	4.9725-75
1000 pes (Pes.)	5.000-015	5.000-025
1000 pes (Pes.)	2.230-40	2.2275-35
1000 pes (Pes.)	4.20	4.20
1000 pes (Pes.)	51.125-25	51.140-50
1000 pes (Pes.)	62.507-5125	62.510-515
1000 pes (Pes.)	52.08-10	52.07-10
1000 pes (Pes.)	4.770-40	4.768-35
1000 pes (Pes.)	2.1793-45	2.1775-35
1000 pes (Pes.)	30.10	30.10

At Paris, 25 Commercial.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Japan and Boeing to Build Plane

Japan has decided to build a commercial transport plane jointly with Boeing Co. of the United States. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to submit a budget estimate for the project to the Finance Ministry next week and exchange a memorandum with Boeing. The Japanese envisage building a wide-bodied aircraft to carry about 225 passengers over intermediate distances. Mass production is expected to begin around June, 1974. The development cost is to be shared equally by Boeing and Nihon Aeroplane Manufacturing Co. and is estimated at 200 billion yen (\$664 million). T.A. Wilson, Boeing president, says he expects the new plane will replace Boeing's 737 trijet.

### Renault Receives Soviet Order

Renault, the French car firm, has signed a contract in Moscow to supply 200 million francs (\$30 million) worth of equipment for the Soviet Union's massive Kama River truck plant. The reports, Denis Rollet, representing Renault, told the Soviet news agency that the contract for the supply of automatic transfer lines and auxiliary painting equipment, was the largest ever won by the firm in the Soviet Union. The contract is already fulfilling two orders for the Kama plant which is scheduled to start production in 1974 and is being built with the participation of firms from several countries.

### Cadbury Said to Seek French Firm

Cadbury-Schweppes, of Britain, is negotiating to acquire an interest in St. Pampy, a major French maker of fruit juices, industry sources say. Officials of Pampy are not available for comment. Pampy is a family-owned company with annual sales of about 100 million francs.

## IMF Unit Head Sees Reform Plan by 1973

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—A key official in the effort to reform the world monetary system predicts that concrete, comprehensive proposals will be worked out and a table for possible action by next September.

Jeremy Morse, former executive director of the Bank of England and now head of a panel of deputy finance ministers assigned to monetary reform, said failure to meet that target in forming an outline would mean "we were slipping."

"We've certainly made an extremely good start," Mr. Morse said in an interview. "There's a strong impetus. These impulses can die away, you have to catch them while they're there."

Mr. Morse is the head of the deputy-level panel of the committee of 20 finance ministers and central bankers named Sept. 28 to reform the world monetary system. He said his optimism is based on the attitudes shown by his colleagues at the annual International Monetary Fund meeting here.

Collective Desire  
The fact that the full Committee of 20 said it was determined to make rapid progress on reform, coupled with rosy statements of individual countries, "points to a desire which I think they nearly all feel to have definite concrete proposals before them by November," he said. The next IMF meeting will be held next September in Nairobi.

"I think that most of us feel it must be pretty comprehensive," Mr. Morse said. "The different countries or groups of countries are interested in different parts of the subject matter and until they see the whole layout, they're not going to be willing to really come to grips with it."

Mr. Morse had said earlier that he thought that a reformed system could be put in place within a year and a half to two years, but

added that three years would be too long.

He said he thinks it was out of the question that finance ministers and central bankers of the 124-nation IMF would want to delay reform for three or four years, as some have suggested.

"I would think that if we haven't got a comprehensive report or outline or whatever you wish to call it from the committee by Nairobi, yes, we would be slipping. You can never determine precisely at what pace these things will go. But I shall try to move it along with all reasonable speed."

Adjustment Difficult  
He said the most difficult area for his group of officials will be the "adjustment process," a catch-all phrase used by the financial officials to describe the ways of correcting economic imbalances between countries, in-



Hans Heinz Forst

## German Marxist Gives Shop Chain To His Workers

NUREMBERG, Oct. 9 (AP).—West German Marxist millionaire Hans Heinz Forst yesterday handed over control of his camera store chain to his employees.

Mr. Forst said he wanted the 1,400 workers to have "total co-determination" in the firm, one of the country's largest photo equipment businesses.

The company will be run by employee committees and all profits—expected to be the equivalent of \$1 million a year—will be shared among the workers.

In 1968 Mr. Forst was sentenced to two years and nine months in jail on charges of treasonous contact with East Germany.

## Workers Decide To End Work-In At Clyde Yard

GLASGOW, Oct. 9 (UPI).—The working occupation by workmen of the former John Brown Shipyard ended today, clearing the way for the yard's operation by Marathon Manufacturing Co. of Houston, Texas.

A mass meeting of workers at the yard voted on a show of hands to end a "work-in" intended to keep men employed during and after the Marathon takeover.

Marathon executives had said they would pull out of the whole project unless the work-in ended. A roar of approval greeted today's vote.

The Texas company took over the famed "yard" that built Queen Mary, where Cunard's "Queen" series of passenger liners and a host of other famous ships were built, when the four-year Upper Clyde Shipbuilders went into liquidation.

The sources say that the French government is opposed to such an acquisition, favoring a link between domestic concerns.

### French Steel Talks in Final Phase

Negotiations for eventual participation of St. Usmor in the 7-million-ton steel complex being built at Fos, near Marseilles, have reached the final phase, industry sources report. There was no confirmation, however, of weekend reports that Usmor will acquire a 50 percent interest in the venture. The French Steel Industry Federation issued a communiqué saying that its president, Jacques Ferry, will hold a news conference Oct. 17 "to put an end to wrong and tendentious" reports on the negotiations. The reports suggested that an equally-owned holding company would be set up by Usmor and the Wendel-Sideler group to operate the Fos complex. August Thyssen, of West Germany, which was initially approached, is expected to join the project at a later date, the reports said. If plans are carried out on schedule, the first stage of Fos will be operational at the end of 1974 with an annual steel output of 3.5 million tons. The final target is to bring production to 7 million tons.

### Indonesian Nickel Deposit Found

Indonesian Nickel Development Co. (Indeco), of Japan, has discovered nickel deposits on Indonesia's Halmahera Island containing relatively high-grade nickel ore. Indeco says its two-year prospecting survey confirmed nickel deposits on the Geb and Obi islands off Halmahera, totaling 60 million tons with a range of 1.5 to 2.3 percent nickel content. Indeco was set up by four Japanese steel smelters, three trading firms and Nippon Steel Corp. in 1969 to prospect for nickel reserves under an agreement with the Indonesian government.

## U.K. Modifies System on Bank Rate

### Changes to Be Pegged To Treasury Bill Rate

By Michael Stern

LONDON, Oct. 9 (NYT).—The bank rate, which for 270 years has been the peg for monetary policy and interest rates in Britain, was abolished today by Anthony Barber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In its place, beginning Friday, will be a fluctuating rate tied to the average discount rate for Treasury bills that will no longer signal the Treasury's desire to expand or contract the supply of money.

The move is not expected to have any effect on the cost of loans to the public. It has much less significance today than it would have had 18 months ago, when the clearing banks, which control three-quarters of all sterling deposits, were still required to move their base rates in tandem with the bank rate.

As a result, the bank rate has lost its former importance and now determines only the cost of Bank of England loans to the money market.

The new rate for loans to the money market—that is, to the discount brokers who serve as middlemen between the banks and other financial institutions and the Bank of England—will be fixed at one-half of 1 percent above the average discount rate set for Treasury bills, rounded upward to the next 1/4 point.

## Banks Report Profit Falls

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—Two major New York banking concerns reported sharply lower third quarter earnings this week.

Manufacturers Hanover Corp. said its net was down almost 13.9 percent in the last three months compared with 1971, while Franklin New York Corp. said its profits were down 25.3 percent.

In addition, both companies showed lower earnings, lower profit margins and a reduced rate of return on their shareholders' investment over the nine-month period.

Franklin N.Y.  
Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Profits (millions) . . . \$ 2.7 \$ 3.7  
Per Share . . . . . \$ 0.44 \$ 0.66  
Profits (millions) . . . \$ 2.6 \$ 3.5  
Per Share . . . . . \$ 0.45 \$ 0.66

Nine Months  
Profits (millions) . . . \$ 9.5 \$14.8  
Per Share . . . . . \$ 1.58 \$ 2.73  
Profits (millions) . . . \$ 9.0 \$14.2  
Per Share . . . . . \$ 1.62 \$ 2.74

There were several reasons for the slump—Manufacturers, for example, had substantially higher interest payments on its deposits and borrowed funds, lower interest income on investments and losses on sales of investment securities and mortgages.

(Continued on P. 10, Col. 4.)

## Italy Payments Surplus Falls

ROME, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Italy recorded a balance of payments surplus of 77 billion lire (\$309 million) in August, against a July surplus of 121.5 billion and a surplus of 392 billion in August last year, provisional figures from the Bank of Italy showed today.

The bank said the current account in August was in surplus by 155 billion lire, while the capital account showed a deficit of 78 billion lire.

Financial sources noted that for a true interpretation of the figures, account must be taken of the foreign loans which Italy raised in the summer through Istituto Mobiliare Italiano. These have been reported to total between 750 million and 800 million.

The sources said they believed receipt of these loans was completed during July and August. Taking the lower figure of 750 million, and calculating the dollar at its lira central rate of 581.50, this means that Italy received in those two months rather more than 435 billion lire.

## Power Shift Is Sealed By Agreement on Oil

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—The oil producing nations, particularly those in the Middle East, are now calling the shots in the economically important and politically volatile international energy business.

This shift in power became official last Thursday, when representatives of five Arabian Gulf Oil producing nations and seven major Western oil companies came to terms on an agreement giving the Arab nations an initial 20 percent interest in existing concessions on their soil. This interest will grow to a controlling 51 percent, probably within the decade.

The companies will be compensated, but at a price based on book value of the oil in the ground.

Only five years ago, these developments would have been considered improbable, if not impossible, by most industry analysts.

Forced to the Wall  
The progress of the oil countries to a position where they are able to force the world's most powerful international industry against the wall has been relatively swift, highly dramatic and will be difficult to reverse.

The march to dominance had its beginning in 1960 with the formation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which was created to stem the erosion of the price of crude oil that had occurred during the late 1950s.

During most of the 1960s OPEC was successful in stopping price erosion but failed to obtain any more than minor payment increases from the companies for the host governments.

The 1967 Arab-Israeli war set in motion the forces that have radically changed the international oil industry. The war increased Arab antipathy towards Western interests because of their alleged support of Israel. It also closed the Suez Canal, forcing a greater reliance in Western Europe on supplies from Libya.

Then militant 29-year-old Col. Moamer Qadhafi came to power in Libya, and a confrontation soon developed with the oil companies. The companies offered a small payments increase that outraged Col. Qadhafi. In the ensuing high-stakes poker game, it turned out that the colonial hold all the ace, much to the surprise of the Libyans as well as of the industry executives. The oil companies needed the oil more than the producing countries needed the revenues.

Sharp Increase  
The other producing nations followed Libya's example. At Tehran and Tripoli sharp increases in payments were obtained that have moved the government take from the pre-1967 level of around a 50-50 percentage to an average of 73-21 in favor of the host country.

The oil industry's role has changed from a commanding

## Dow Gains In Dull Trade On Big Board

### Turnover Drops as Investors Take Holiday

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—The stock market ambled along an upward course today as the New York Stock Exchange recorded its slowest trading in nearly a year. The Dow Jones Industrial Average climbed 5.38 to 948.76.

Volume of 1.94 million shares amounted to only 50 percent of average daily turnover so far this year. The low volume coincided with Columbus Day, designated by Congress as a national holiday. It marked the slowest turnover since 7.34 million shares changed hands last Oct. 25.

As if to underscore the generally lackluster air of the stock market, none of the 15 most active issues changed by as much as a point. Madison Square Garden, up 1/4 to 4 1/4, was the volume leader.

Market atmosphere was improved by price gains in several "air-pocket" stocks that fell sharply last week in reaction to specific corporate developments.

ARA Services rose 1 3/4 to 142 after plunging 34 last week and setting a 1972 low. Levitz Furniture, which lost 7 5/8 as last week's most active issue, edged up 7/8 to 26 1/2 yesterday. American Air Filter, another recent big loser, moved up 1 1/4 to 36 1/2.

Honeywell gained 4 to 133 1/4, continuing to rebound from sharply depressed levels in the settlement of a strike affecting its computer factories in Scotland.

However, at least two other institutional favorites gave ground. Rite Aid, which operates discount drug stores and ranked as a stellar market performer during 1971 and the first half of 1972, slumped 2 to 38 3/4 after posting a yearly low at 36 3/4. The company has reported higher profits for its August quarter, but one money manager noted that the high price-earnings multiple in the stock could account for its recent weakness.

Standard Brands Paint, another glamour stock, fell 1 1/2 to 42 1/4. Standard & Poor's outlook advised a "cautious approach" to this stock, citing "the possibility of increased competition and some slowdown in the company's growth rate."

Squibb dropped 4 1/2 to 84, responding to an analysis in Barron's of certain problems confronting the company in its non-drug operations.

Other pharmaceutical issues moved higher, with point-plus gains appearing in Schering-Plough, Warner-Lambert and Abbott Laboratories. However, both Upjohn and Merck fell more than a point each.

Prices also closed higher at the American Stock Exchange. The index rose .04 to 25.99 and advanced led declines 432 to 376, with 507 issues unchanged. But volume declined to 2,087,000 shares from Friday's 3,501,000 shares.

## Steel Imports In U.S. Set Year's Mark

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 9 (NYT).—The steel market is absorbing large quantities of domestic and foreign material without any signs of indigestion.

Mill officials learned last week that nearly 1.8 million tons of foreign steel were delivered in August, the highest import tonnage of the year.

With exports subtracted and domestic shipments of about 1.5 million tons added, the August imports gave a total steel supply of close to 3.3 million tons.

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Reviewed by Joyce Carol Oates

## CROSSWORD

**By Will W**

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
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## Sanguillen Paces Victory

## Pirates Defeat Reds to Lead Playoff, 2-1

INNATI, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Sanguillen paces the Pirates' one victory away to National League pennant by hitting a home run in the eighth inning to knock out the Reds in a 3-2 triumph over Cincinnati.

Sanguillen's batting, before largest crowd to see a game here at Riverfront, gave the Pirates a 2-1 victory over the Reds in the National League's best-of-five series.

Pirates send Dock Ellis to big one tomorrow and an end to the Reds' season. Bruce Kison did not come from behind victory, he the World Series next.

ough Kison was credited to victory with a scoreless inning, still in relief of

## Playoff Schedule

with series best of five.)  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Tigers (East) vs. Oakland A's  
at Detroit, if necessary.  
at Detroit, if necessary.

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Pirates (East) vs. Cincinnati  
at Cincinnati, if necessary.  
at Cincinnati, if necessary.

## Hitting Triple Super Bowl

INGTON, Ky., Oct. 9 (AP)—In Super Bowl, finishing the first of a flat tire and racing quarters of the second on a blowout, because the sixth of trotting Triple Crown he swept to victory in the Kentucky Futurity.

what may have been a pair of accidents, the right of Super Bowl's sulky was in both heats by his chief

victory for Super Bowl, by Stanley Dener and ated for \$1 million after tory in the Aug. 30 Hamble, was his 15th straight. He duced to retire to stud after

## U.S. Grand Prix

LEONARD PLACER  
Stewart, Tyrrell-Pond, 117.48  
to 2. Denis Hulme, 117.48  
Ford, 116.52; 3. Denis Hulme,  
Ford, 116.70; 4. Ronnie Fitch-Pond, 116.93; 5. Jacky  
Ferry, 116.94; 6. Mario Andretti, 116.99; 7. Patrick  
Depierre, 117.00; 8. Clay Regazzoni,  
9. Jody Scheckter, 117.01; 10. Rene Winkel, 117.02; 11. Graham Hill, 117.03; 12. Peter  
Sartorius, 117.04; 13. Bernd  
Petersen, 117.05; 14. Henri  
Petersen, 117.06; 15. Chris Amon,  
117.07; 16. Skip Barber, 117.08.

Grand Prix Standings  
Tyrrell-Pond, 117.48  
Stewart, 117.48  
Pond, 117.48  
Ferry, 116.94  
Andretti, 116.99  
Depierre, 117.00  
Scheckter, 117.01  
Winkel, 117.02  
Hill, 117.03  
Sartorius, 117.04  
Petersen, 117.05  
Petersen, 117.06  
Amon, 117.07  
Barber, 117.08

Los Signs Pele  
O PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 9  
Pele, the Brazilian  
star, has signed a new con-  
tract with his club, Santos, after  
a week of haggling over money.  
The fee was \$3,000 for each match  
and \$50,000 for each match  
and \$50,000 for each match.

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4 Days \$137 \$240 \$213 \$167

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starter Nelson Briles, it was Dave  
Giusti, Pittsburgh's clutch mop-  
up man, who saved the contest  
after Pete Rose doubled with one  
out in the eighth.

Giusti got Joe Morgan, the  
hero of yesterday's Cincinnati  
victory, to bounce out and then  
struck out Bobby Tolan.

Carroll Falls  
Clay Carroll, the workhorse of  
the Reds' bullpen who had 37

saves during the regular season,  
couldn't save this one.

He came into the game with  
two on and one out in the sev-  
enth, gave up the winning run  
in the eighth and was charged  
with the defeat.

The Reds got to Briles for two  
runs in the third inning and after  
Sanguillen homered in the fifth  
and the Pirates tied the score  
with another run in the seventh.

Campaneris Suspended;  
Tossed Bat at Pitcher

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Bert  
Campaneris, the Oakland Athletics  
shortstop, was suspended to-  
day from the American League  
playoffs and Detroit Tigers' man-  
ager Billy Martin said his depar-  
ture as a psychological lift for his  
team.

"It should be a boost for the  
Tigers," he said. "If someone shot  
your brother, you'd get a little  
mad, wouldn't you?"

A "little mad" couldn't hurt the  
Tigers, who trail 2-0 in the best-  
of-five series against the Athlet-  
ics with the American League  
pennant and a World Series berth  
at stake.

"I don't think you can get too  
mad," Martin said.

Campaneris was suspended for  
the balance of the American  
League season—meaning the play-  
offs—and fined \$500 for throw-  
ing his bat at Tiger pitcher  
Lerrin LaGrow in yesterday's  
game at Oakland. LaGrow had  
hit Campaneris in the left ankle  
with a pitch.

Athletics manager Dick Wil-  
liams said the suspension meant  
little since Campaneris would be  
unable to play the balance of the  
series against Detroit anyway.  
The playoffs continue tomorrow  
in Detroit.

"His ankle is swollen, and he's  
suffering some discomfort," Wil-  
liams said. "He would not have  
been able to participate, and the  
decision had been made to send  
him home before we were notifi-  
ed of the suspension. He was on  
the way to the airport when we  
caught him with the official  
notice."

Williams said the loss of Cam-  
paneris, the league's leading base  
stealer, may weaken us as far  
as speed on the bases, but Do-  
minick is a very, very sound  
shortstop, and he's been in the  
World Series play."

The outcome of yesterday's  
game, won 5-0 by Oakland, real-  
istically, was resolved by the time  
the Campaneris-LaGrow incident  
popped up in the seventh inning.  
The A's had ripped into Woodie  
Fryman and two Tiger relief  
pitchers for five runs, four in  
the fifth, and Odom was on his  
way to retiring the last 16 bat-  
ters he faced.

Campaneris, who singled in the  
first and scored on Joe Rudi's  
single and then singled again in  
the third and fifth, led off the  
seventh and was hit on the out-  
side of the left ankle by LaGrow's  
first pitch, the latest of several  
pitches that had come close to  
him during the game.

The 30-year-old Cuban, who is  
5-foot-10 and weighs 160 pounds,  
fell to the ground, then got up  
and flung the bat at LaGrow, a  
6-6, 220-pound right-hander. La-  
Grow ducked as the bat sailed  
over his head and players from  
both dugouts raced onto the field.

Martin, the Detroit manager  
who grew up in nearby Berkeley  
in a neighborhood where fight-  
ing was a way of life, led the  
Tiger charge and had to be re-  
strained by the umpires. Cam-  
paneris, meanwhile, had been  
pushed back by Nestor Chylak,  
the plate umpire.

By the time the teams returned  
to their benches, both Campaneris  
and LaGrow had been ejected  
from the game. The reason for  
Campaneris' ejection was obvious,  
but not so for LaGrow's.

"There's no place in the world  
for a player to throw a bat at  
another player," Chylak said. "I  
didn't say LaGrow was throwing  
at Campaneris. I got him out  
just to keep peace so I wouldn't  
have any further incidents. I  
didn't know what might happen  
later."

Pitcher's Denial  
Campaneris obviously felt La-  
Grow was throwing at him, but  
the pitcher denied it.

"The pitch was low and inside  
It just got away from me," said  
LaGrow, a rookie who appeared  
in 16 games for Detroit this season.  
"That's the way I always  
pitch to him. After he got up, I  
saw him draw back, so I thought  
he might throw the bat and I  
had time to react. It was a lit-  
tle off to my left side but it was  
level with my head."

Kings Defeat Bruins on Goal  
By Bernier in Third Period

BOSTON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Serge  
Bernier slipped in a short shot  
midway in the third period, last  
night to give the Los Angeles  
Kings a 4-2 victory over the  
Boston Bruins in a National  
Hockey League game.

Defenceman Carol Vadnais had  
tied the game at 2-2 for the  
Bruins after 17:30 of the second  
period by tapping a 15-footer  
into the net off the pads of Los  
Angeles goalie Gary Edwards.

But Bernier took a pass from  
Ralph Backstrom and swept in  
alone on goalie Ed Johnston, to  
win the game for the Kings.

Scores 5, Flames 3  
Jim Lorents scored two goals  
and assisted on another and Rene  
Robert tallied the decisive goal  
as Buffalo defeated Atlanta, 5-3,  
in a 15-round fight.

Chicago 5, New York Rangers 1, Mar-  
tinez 1, Kozlowski 1, Borzelle, Pappal:  
Gilbert.

Black Hawks 5, Rangers 1  
At Chicago, Cliff Koroll scored  
two goals a little more than three  
minutes apart in the second pe-  
riod to lift the Black Hawks to a  
5-1 victory over the New York  
Rangers.

Koroll snapped a 1-1 tie when  
he belted in a rebound of Keith  
Magnuson's shot at 2:41 of the  
second period. At 5:55, he took  
a pass from Stan Mikita and

scored no knockdowns.

In Montreal, Marcel Cerdan, son  
of the late French world champion,  
returned to the ring after an eight-  
month layoff to beat Argentinian Car-  
los Cappelletti on points in a 10-round  
middleweight match. Cerdan met  
Cappelletti in the canvas in the ninth  
and tenth rounds after sharp corner-  
punching and short hooks to the head.

In Rouen, New Calcedonia, Jean-  
Claude Benoit of France, the Eu-  
ropean middleweight boxing champion,  
defeated Jose Chirino of Argentina  
by a knockout in the fourth round  
of a non-title match. Bernard Mac-  
cormack, the French referee, disqualified  
Chirino for hitting Benoit's face with his  
head. The Frenchman suffered a deep  
cut at his left eyebrow, according to  
a doctor. Benoit was ahead on points  
when the match was halted.

BATING—In New York, amateur La-  
prevostan tried to win the \$10,000  
Prize at Belmont Park for his 10th  
straight victory. The victory and eighth  
straight victory over a mile on a  
slippery track. La Prevostan, paid  
\$2,000, \$2,000 and \$2,000. Cam also  
returned \$100 and \$100 and \$100  
Trains paid \$100 to show.

they won the game in the eighth  
on a walk, a double and Sanguil-  
len's fielder's choice.

While Stargell walked with one  
out in the eighth and went to  
third on Al Oliver's double down  
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walked Richie Hebner intention-  
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Chaney batted out Nolan with a  
fine stop of Al Oliver's two-out  
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run after Roberto Clemente had  
struck a walk and moved to  
second on a wild pitch.

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Pedro Borbon after Nolan left  
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Borbon nicked Richie Hebner  
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Should the talented Lakers of  
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Rather, the change would be at-  
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Six coaching changes have  
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over Ramsay's Philadelphia prob-  
lems.

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## Art Buchwald

## Commercialized Race

WASHINGTON—The political television commercials are now starting to appear on our television screens. Some of them are pretty boring; others are rather tough on the opponents.

It seems to me that the men in charge of making up the television commercials for our presidential candidates could do just as well if they would take the TV commercials that are now on the air and paraphrase them for their own use.



Buchwald

For example, I could see Pat Nixon cooking a steak over a campfire. She says to the audience, "I've been First Lady for almost four years and yet I feel younger now than when Dick first took the job as President. That's because I exercise, get eight hours sleep, eat right and take iron for my blood. Dick treats me better now than he did when I used to wear a cloth coat."

Just then we see Richard Nixon walking toward Pat. He's dressed in a plain wool shirt and blue jeans. He comes behind her and kisses her on the neck. Then he says to the camera, "My wife, I think I'll keep her."

Another one could show Sen. McGovern and his wife in their home. McGovern says, "I don't feel like going out and campaigning today. I just seem so sluggish and tired these days."

Eleanor looks at him and asks, "Is it uh... irregularity?"

McGovern nods his head sheepishly.

"I have just the thing for it," she holds up a blue bottle.

We cut to McGovern at a rally.

Buchner Prize Goes

To Elias Canetti

DARMSTADT, Germany, Oct. 9 (AP)—Elias Canetti, a Jewish author whose dramas were banned by the Nazis, received West Germany's highest literary award, the Georg Buchner Prize, on Saturday.

The German Academy of Language and Poetry commended Mr. Canetti, 67, for his writings which include novels, essays and plays.

He's smiling and happy. The crowds are cheering. He hugs Eleanor and says, "I feel great, thanks to you."

Eleanor giggles, "...and Show White Formula 67."

Another commercial could show Spiro Agnew on the golf course playing with Arnie Palmer. Then the camera cuts to the country club locker room. "That was great fun," Agnew says as he takes off his shirt. "I wish I didn't have to go out now and face those rotten, miserable kids. They hate me. I can't understand why."

Arnie Palmer says, "Maybe it has something to do with underarm perspiration."

Agnew says, "But I use a deodorant."

"Yes," says Arnie, holding up a can, "but maybe you need a dry one that lasts all day. When you're out campaigning most deodorants won't give you 24-hour protection." Agnew takes the can from Arnie.

We cut to Agnew on a college campus. A group of kids, all with beards and wearing beads, are crowded around him and they're laughing. "We want Spiro! We want Spiro!" they start chanting. Then Agnew turns to the camera and winks. "Arnie was right. All deodorants aren't alike."

The final commercial idea could show Sarge Striver. First he's eating a pizza in an Italian neighborhood, then he's eating a frankfurter in a Jewish delicatessen, then he's eating Polish ham in a Polish restaurant, then he's eating an Idaho potato on a farm.

Then we cut to Sarge in bed with Eunice. He's groaning and moaning, "I can't believe I ate this..."

"Don't say it!" Eunice screams as she jumps out of bed and rushes to the medicine cabinet. She gives him two tablets in a glass of water.

The next morning Sarge, refreshed and sparkling, says to Eunice, "Well, I've got to go to the catheter for the All Souls Baptist Church this morning, so just give me some of your delicious scrambled eggs, bacon and an English muffin for breakfast."

Eunice puts her arms around Sarge's neck and smiles into the camera, "My husband, I think I'll keep him."

"When we include an obscene word we mark it V—which stands for vulgar, really terribly vulgar."

—Mr. and Mrs. René Ledesert, co-editors of new French-English dictionary.



## French, English and a Pinch of Franglais

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT)—René Ledesert has spent a quarter of a century editing Harrap's New Standard French and English Dictionary, but he is still astonished at the confusion of species on both sides of the Channel.

"Le Chat (the cat) turned out to be in English different animals," he said, with the air of a Frenchman who has discovered that his favorite wine doesn't travel.

The French in his dictionary speak of buying a cat in the pocket; in English that is a pig in a poke. A cat in the throat in French is a frog in English. In French, it is the long-suffering cat that turns, but in English it is the lovely woman.

Vache (cow) is even harder to domesticate. A hungry man in France could eat a cow, but in England or America the unfortunate victim is a horse. When the French say it's raining like a cow, the English declare it's raining cats and dogs. This dictionary translates *être caché avec quelqu'un* (literally—to be with someone) as "to be a swine to someone."

## Speaking

Mr. Ledesert and his English wife, Margaret (née Smith), who is co-editor of the dictionary, speak English to each other in English, French in France, and Franglais (which is neither here nor there) on the English Channel.

They have now arrived for a visit to New York, but whichever way their lips move—whether with the transparent solidity of English or the liquid clarity of

French—the words have a home at last in their new work.

The French-English half in two volumes has just been published in London, and Scribner's will bring it out in the United States in January, at \$27.50 a volume. English-French should follow in about five years and two more volumes.

The dictionary raised the bilingual standard right from the start, when Jean Edmond Ledesert, the prewar editor, moved to England and became John Edmond.

René Ledesert stopped short of becoming Ronny Desert, but he saluted bilingualism for a year at the University of Birmingham, and married Miss Smith, who was spending her year abroad at the University of Caen.

## A Job

After teaching French at Eton he applied for a job at Harrap's.

"Do you collect stamps?" the company chairman asked him. When Mr. Ledesert said yes, he was promptly hired as just the right type to collect words for the company's classic French and English dictionary.

Working since 1947 at their 16th-century home in Holport, England, and summers at their 17th-century house in Les Pâles, France, the Ledeserts, aided by Mrs. Ledesert's sister Muriel, made steady progress against the lexical accumulation of the centuries.

When they disagreed on a word, Madame got final say on English and Monsieur got the final say on French. The locations of English still mark her French; the circumlocutions of French mark his English.

"One thing is certain," he said, "late French has been borrowing more from English than English from French."

The first edition of the dictionary has held up remarkably in its French half, he said. But, since English expressions dated more quickly, the English now has a distinctly Victorian flavor.

Said Mrs. Ledesert: "When we include an obscene word, we mark it V—which stands for vulgar, really terribly vulgar. I also mark the really obscene words 'not used in polite conversation,' and I write that very firmly. One doesn't want to be accused of not having rammed it home."

"English is much richer in obscenity," her husband said.

Franglais is in the new edition, marked F-for-familiar. "This is a dictionary for the user," Mr. Ledesert said. "We're not bothered about the French Academy—it's 200 years behind the times."

The academy works to safeguard the French language by rejecting words it considers beneath the genius of French. Meanwhile, through subsidy to linguistic missionaries abroad and insistence on linguistic privilege in Europe, the French government wars against alien forces who would confuse the case and despoil the genre.

And thus some things will probably still move at the pace of an escargot. *insérer* (to insert) is *insérer* in French, *insere* in English. *insere* may forever remain *insere* in French, but *insere* in English is the superior *insere*. And heaven forbid (an expression—belas—difficult to find in the new dictionary), that the French railroads give up their translation of "Pour avoir de l'eau, tournez le robinet indifféremment à gauche ou à droite" ("To obtain water turn the tap indifferently to the right or to the left.")

## PEOPLE: Celebrity Foursome Hits the Links

Bob Hope, Jack Benny, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew and host Frank Sinatra played golf and the 24th annual course in Palm Springs, California. No scores were reported, but AP noted that Agnew played with his new "Republican golf balls—guaranteed to go right down the middle." The Vice President, clad in a purple shirt, lavender pants and the unmovable (in America) white shoes, hit a few straight practice shots and said, "I think I'll go home while I'm ahead."

Benny, remarking on his age and the heat, said he would have been content to stay home and watch a televised baseball game, "but when Sinatra says you're gonna play golf, you're gonna play golf."

Another celebrity out for a spin Sunday was Lord Snowdon, piloting a land sailing craft, along a dusty road near Perth, Australia, after a dry spell had proved to be not quite dry enough. Snowdon was coming down a grade doing 40 miles an hour when a motorcycle policeman rounded a bend in the other direction. The policeman turned a quick 180 degrees and sped away with the yacht in pursuit. The chase ended at the next curve where the yacht lost the wind. Snowdon then borrowed the policeman's motorcycle and rode back to his official party, including his wife Princess Margaret, and sent a car to pick up the stranded policeman. And the yacht...

Little girls for the horse race of Sunday, the Prix de Triomphe at Paris, once again gave a nice spin to the horseshoe-shaped smile in his neck. Meanwhile, another of the race de Béas, struck by under his dinner guests: pearl cufflinks for men.

Actor Mickey Rourke, who has a child with a child, because the judge said he had a poor record to father. Santa Monica Superior Court Judge who ruled that Rourke was a co-guardian, but the will continues living with maternal grandmother, Thomson, in Rolling Hills. Rourke has all limited visiting privileges. Rourke, on his record, has had a poor record to father. Santa Monica Superior Court Judge who ruled that Rourke was a co-guardian, but the will continues living with maternal grandmother, Thomson, in Rolling Hills. Rourke has all limited visiting privileges. Rourke, on his record, has had a poor record to father. Santa Monica Superior Court Judge who ruled that Rourke was a co-guardian, but the will continues living with maternal grandmother, Thomson, in Rolling Hills. Rourke has all limited visiting privileges. Rourke, on his record, has had a poor record to father. 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